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Third Ship Sunk in Gulf; Gas for Civilian Defense? Nazis Slay 19 Antiwarists

The World's Day—May 14, 1942

The War: Allied Ship Sunk in Gulf of Mexico

Atlantic: Axis submarines sank a third Allied merchant vessel in the Gulf of Mexico, it was announced in Washington. [Page 1.]

Off Norway: British planes attacked German merchant shipping off Norway during the night, while in London it was predicted that the German fleet in Trondheim, Norway, might venture out at any time.

Russia: Soviets opened apparent major drive on Kharkov in the Ukraine and attacks on German positions near Leningrad as Nazis succeeded in partially piercing Russian lines on Kerch Peninsula.

Southwest Pacific: Allied bombers raided Japanese "invasion bases" north of Australia, sinking one Japanese ship and damaging two others and destroying and damaging grounded aircraft.

At Sea: Nazis claimed their U-boats sank nine ships, totaling 31,000 tons in a running battle with a Britain-bound convoy in the Atlantic.

New England: How Much Gas for Civilian Defense?

A dispute over how gasoline may be made available to all workers on civilian defense arose between Massachusetts civilian defense and rationing officials. [Page 2.]

John L. Lewis's project of organizing dairy farmers was assailed by American Federation of Labor, which sent disclaimers through New England. [Page 5.]

Hugh Lyons, New England C. I. O. leader, became first labor man named by National War Labor Board to mediate a labor dispute. [Page 5.]

The war is boosting Bible circulation, the Massacchusetts Bible Society said in the 133rd annual report. [Page 4.]

Thousands of American-grown tulips went on display at Boston's Horticultural Hall. [Details and picture: Page 4.]

New Englanders were urged by a Federal fish expert to revive the old custom of catching alewives to relieve strain on food distribution agencies. [Page 4.]

Europe: Nazis Execute 19 for Antiwar Defeatism

Nazis executed 19 persons in the German port of Hamburg for expressing "antiwar defeatist views" while others were arrested in Hanover, Schwerin, Brunswick and elsewhere for voicing discontent with the war, the Soviet news agency Tass reported from Moscow.

Duke of Gloucester, personal aide-de-camp to his brother, George VI, has arrived in Teheran, Capital of Iran, on a tour of the Middle East, it was announced in London.

Fuel rationing is to begin shortly in Eire, because of a growing scarcity, it was announced in Dublin.

Dr. Herbert Evatt, Minister of External Affairs in the Australian Cabinet, has been appointed by George VI as a member of his Privy Council, London announced.

Washington: Four More Divisions for Army

Four more infantry divisions are to be formed in September, Secretary of War Stimson announced. He also said that large-scale, realistic "offensive" field maneuvers would be held this summer. [Page 9.]

The Army is planning an imposing parade of the military forces here on Memorial Day, with Naval, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard as well as Army detachments taking part.

A minimum tax on every tax return, possibly $5, was suggested by Secretary Morgenthau before the House Ways and Means Committee. [Financial Page.]

President Quezon of the Philippines, arriving here to establish a temporary seat of government, was welcomed by President Roosevelt in an informal reception.

The Department of Justice, Assistant Attorney General Arnold said, had bowed to the War Department in agreeing to postpone trial of two antitrust suits against the General Electric Company, on the stand that calling officials for testimony would interfere with the war effort.

The formation of an Army Enlisted Reserve Corps for college students was announced by the War Department similar to reserves already established by the Navy and the Army Air Forces.

Legislation permitting the Federal Housing Authority to insure the payment of interest and insurance premiums on FHA-financed homes occupied by families of men in the armed forces was approved by the House Banking Committee.

The House voted to give each Senator and Representative another appointment to the Military Academy at West Point, but turned down a provision authorizing the Secretary of War to fill vacancies remaining for any reason at the beginning of the academic year.

Production of anti-freeze compounds will soon be placed on a quota basis, with each manufacturer limited to about 50 per cent of the amount he sold last year, the War Production Board said.

Eight Corporations and 20 of their officials were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Trenton, N. J., on a charge of world-wide conspiracy to monopolize the manufacture and sale of dyestuffs, the Justice Department said.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes said he expected gas rationing would go on indefinitely in the East and that an extension of gas rationing areas would largely depend on whether the Government decided to use this means of saving rubber. [Page 8.]

Americas: Arias of Panama to Reside in Brazil

Arnulfo Arias, who was ousted as President of Panama in a bloodless coup last year, arrived in Rio de Janeiro from Trinidad and expects to make his home in the Brazilian Capital.

Annual Session Of Eastern Star

A report of the sixty-sixth annual session of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Order of the Eastern Star, at Springfield, today as dispatched by Leon V. Stone, Past Patron, Order of the Eastern Star, will be found on Page 2.

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Prayer [With German Translation]	

Weather Predictions

FAIR | COOL | WARM | RAIN

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Women Are Operating Heavy Machine Tools

PATERSON, N. J., May 14 (AP)—Women are now being employed on the heaviest machine tools of the aviation industry and are doing a bang-up job, officials of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation said yesterday.

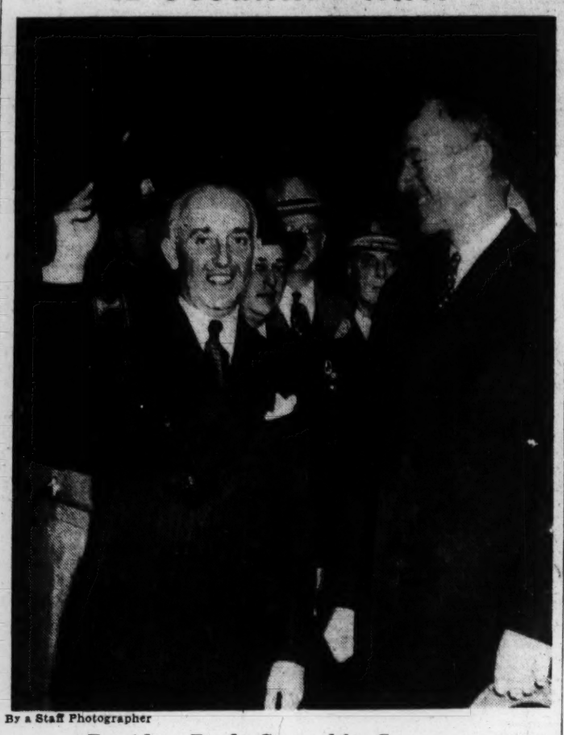
Since automatic hoists have been installed to do the heavy lifting, women have taken over many of the multiple tooling machines which turn out several faces of an airplane part at one time. Former shop girls, college graduates and even grandmothers are among the blue-clad hundreds of women workers engaged on turret lathes, drill presses, milling machines and combination tools.

Germans Get Out Masks As Question Revives

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm yesterday quoted the Swedish newspaper "Nya Daglit Allehanda" as saying that Berliners were getting out the gas masks which they had put away.

"Everybody seems to think the next few days will settle the question of a gas war or no gas war," a story from the paper's Berlin correspondent said.

A Goodwill Visitor



By a Staff Photographer

President Prado Greeted by Governor

The Peruvian Chief Executive is seen as he was welcomed at South Station, Boston, this morning by Governor Saltonstall. On a tour of American cities, the Peruvian official was today a guest of Harvard University and attended a luncheon tendered by the Governor at the Harvard Club.

All the Way With the U. S., President of Peru Asserts

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Confident in "the grandeur of democratic heroism which is invincible," Manuel Prado, President of Peru, today came to Boston with vigorous assurances that his country is determined to go all the way at the side of the United States in defense of the "inherent rights of man."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall personally met the distinguished South American visitor at South Station. Accompanied by United States Ambassador R. Henry Norweb in a party of notables who are touring defense centers with him, President Prado arrived from Buffalo.

In an unscheduled crossing of the Canadian border, Dr. Prado paid a quick informal visit there in the company of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. In Canada he talked with labor leaders and soldiers.

Turned to Boston

From the centers of war effort at Detroit and elsewhere in the industrialized East, Dr. Prado turned to Boston not to see more tanks and guns, but to pay tribute to what he called "the cultural prestige of Boston."

Himself formerly a professor of higher mathematics, Dr. Prado showed keen interest in his visit to Harvard University. He also expressed deep appreciation for the free press of this country. Of the press in Boston he said that it is "the genuine expression of this great city which is intimately associated with so many decisive events in the history of North America."

Several times during the morning the Peruvian President carried forward his strong series of public statements in opposition to Nazi fascist despotism. Of the United States he said that this country is "fulfilling a high, historic destiny in assuming the world's most important role in defense of the inherent rights of man."

"Blind Violence"

Standing in the mellowed upper room in University Hall where so much Harvard history has been written, he spoke out bluntly against the "blind violence" of the Nazi fascist system. Speaking earnestly and with emphasis, he said that Peru realizes the tremendous danger now faced by all lovers of freedom.

He characterized as "an absurd notion" the Nazi dogma of a privileged race. From this dogma and others equally pernicious in the Nazi ideology, he saw springing the "ruthless action" which has brought so much suffering upon the world.

At this point it was that Dr. Prado in authentic words of Latin eloquence expressed his own conviction that the United States, representing democracy, shares with other free peoples in a "grandeur of heroism which is invincible."

As a statesman with many memories of years spent in academic halls, he compared the origins of

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Public Urged to Lend Aid In Checking 'Gas Chiselers'

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration amended gasoline rationing regulations today to permit issuance of supplementary rations to persons who use their automobiles in taking children to and from school, provided the children are too young to walk the distance or use other means of transportation.

Neighbors of New England holders of B-1, B-2, B-3 and X gasoline ration cards were urged today to help check up on unwarranted driving of these privileged persons and to uncover "gas chiselers."

Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional Director of the Office of Price Administration, called upon all persons to report instances of violations of gasoline rationing regulations.

Meanwhile, Henry Parkman, Jr., State Director of the OPA, reported that as soon as gasoline rationing begins tomorrow (at 12:01 a. m.), state rationing officials will begin a survey of local boards in regard to B-3 and X cards.

The extent and method of investigating the validity of B-3 and X card possession will be determined after the local board survey.

At the same time Mr. Parkman warned of the "great danger that the value of ration card units may be dropped from three gallons to a lower figure because of the heavy proportion of B-3 and X cards distributed."

He explained that "there is only so much gasoline in the Eastern States' pool. If a high percentage of ration card holders dip into the pool with large ladles, the rest will receive only teaspoonfuls."

The State Director warned holders of B-1, B-2, B-3, and X cards that they are not entitled to use their stated quotas fully unless their business needs so require.

Informed that some B-3 card holders were planning to use their full 57-gallon quota for the May 15 to July 1 period without seeking means to cut down their essential driving, Mr. Parkman strongly urged more doubling-up and the like to curtail consumption of gasoline.

At the same time Mr. Parkman said that B-1, B-2, and B-3 holders may use small amounts of gasoline to get to church if they can't get there by other means.

Shopping Around

Meanwhile, reports came from Somerville that motorists who failed to obtain B-3 cards were shopping around from school to school in an attempt to get the quota they want.

This "shopping-around" technique is apparently the result of registrars scrutinizing more carefully the applications coming before them.

Regional Director Backman, in the meantime, revealed that many B-3 and X card holders have voluntarily turned them in for more appropriate classifications.

He said that three or four days will be given to such card holders to rectify honest mistakes. These persons must go to their local rationing boards to obtain new cards, he said.

"Although honest mistakes undoubtedly have been made in many cases," he added, "there have been other cases where the threat of investigation and prosecution has perhaps been responsible for the return of these cards."

Other news of gasoline rationing: Pages 2, 5 and 8.

French Ships at Martinique Immobilized; Laval Ignored

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—French warships at Martinique are being immobilized, it was authoritatively disclosed today.

The immobilization is being carried out in co-operation between French and American naval and other officials on the spot.

Other important details of a comprehensive solution of the problem of French possessions in the Caribbean still are being discussed, it was said.

Reasonable sources emphasized that these negotiations are being carried on directly with Admiral Georges Robert, French High Commissioner on Martinique, and that the United States is not in any sense dealing with or looking to the Vichy Government in this matter.

Warships affected by the immobilization agreement include, it is understood, the aircraft carrier Béarn, and the cruisers Emile Bertin and Jeanne d'Arc.

Reports from Berlin and Bern, Switzerland, that Pierre Laval, French Chief of Government who favors collaboration with Germany, had advised the United States that he was ready to immobilize French warships now at Martinique, but would not hand over merchant ships berthed there, met a cold reception at the State Department.

Washington officials pointed out that the United States was negotiating directly with Admiral Robert as the "ultimate" French authority in the Caribbean.

Officials said no note had been sent the French Government at Vichy concerning the matter and that none had been received from Vichy

Silence shrouded the actual status of the negotiations begun May 9 by Admiral J. H. Hoover and Samuel Reber of the State Department under the personal direction of President Roosevelt.

Soviet Breaks Kharkov Lines; Germans Claim Kerch Victory; Japan Apes Nazi Conquest Plan

Conciliation of natives and attempt to end prestige of whites are main objectives.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Australia, May 14—Enough details of Japan's Far Eastern pattern of conquest have been obtained from escaped refugees and Japanese radiocasts to provide the rough outlines of the technique of the Axis powers.

It shows strong similarities with the familiar German pattern. It also indicates that the initial Japanese success has been due to easier problems rather than greater skill. But it has elements that suggest the same ultimate failure which now is fully apparent in the European countries under Nazi domination.

The initial Japanese policy is to approach the native populations in the role of deliverer from white domination, taking the maximum advantage of the racial and color factors.

Japanese radiocasts in the native dialects of the East Indies have stressed daily the names of certain natives who had been given public positions, thereby attempting to create the impression that Japanese conquest means a greater share in the Government by the natives.

On the other hand, the absence of any disposition to set up real native Governments anywhere in the Philippines, Malaya, or the East Indies constitutes evidence that the Japanese are thinking in terms of imposing complete domination, unalloyed by even superficial concessions to native self-government, which is reportedly beginning to impress local peoples as being contrary to the prewar propaganda and promises of the Japanese.

Many Promises Made

The broadcasts lean heavily on promises, while indicating slight performances. The promises include free schools and hospitals, and responsible public positions for those who "understand Japan's Great Asia concepts."

Extensive efforts have been made to enforce surface Japanization of the occupied areas. The flying

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

By a Staff Artist

Southern Soviet Battlelines

White arrow shows Russian offensive against Kharkov; black arrow shows where Nazis have succeeded in at least partially piercing Soviet lines in the Kerch Peninsula. Shaded section shows present German positions.

Allied bombers lashing again at Japanese 'invasion bases' north of Australia.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Russians appear to have begun a major drive on Kharkov, key industrial center in the Ukraine, which the Nazis have held since last October.

Moscow reports that the first line of the German defenses has been breached and the second subjected to heavy assault. Simultaneous Russian attacks are being launched against German positions around long-besieged Leningrad.

The Soviet assaults counterbalance a partial piercing of the Russian lines by the Nazis on the Kerch Peninsula in the Crimea, 380 miles south of Kharkov.

The Russians evidently are holding fast to their cardinal and hitherto highly successful military precept that the only way to meet offensive action is with offensive action.

The Soviet drive on Kharkov has two obvious aims: To oust the Nazis from a vital starting point for an eastward push from the Donets Basin and to prevent them from pressing any momentary advantage they might gain in the Leningrad area and reported renewed Russian activity on the Central Front likewise can be taken as evidence of Russian determination to retain the initiative.

The attack on Kharkov is being carried out by large forces of Russian reserves who have been training behind the front most of the winter and by heavy concentrations of tanks and artillery.

That the Germans have made progress in the Kerch Peninsula fighting seems fairly well established, but reports on the extent of their gains are vague. The German High Command has contented itself with an announcement that "the pursuit of the beaten enemy is being relentlessly continued."

A Berlin Radio interpretation of the High Command's communiqué said the Kerch fighting consisted mainly of a pursuit of forces which escaped encirclement in a Nazi breakthrough in the Parpatsch area, about 50 miles from the narrow

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

War Production Shifts To 'Now'—Not 'Tomorrow'

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—The War Production Board is sharply curtailing its building of plants for the future in order to step up the immediate output of ships, planes, tanks, and munitions, it was learned authoritatively today.

The objective is to produce arms now for war now.

Behind this objective is the growing conviction of the American High Command that this war may be settled in the next six months.

The Government is acting upon this judgment. It is an action which has been authorized by President Roosevelt. It is in the process of being carried out in every vital phase of production by Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman.

It suggests that the major Allied offensive, once planned for 1943, has been radically advanced, may be much more imminent than any previous evidence has indicated.

The central fact is that the construction of new manufacturing facilities for ships and airplanes and munitions is being substantially curbed.

This is to insure the fullest immediate utilization of all critical materials and energies in order that the weapons of war may be turned out in still greater volume from the assembly lines of American industry this week, not next, this month, not in the fall, this year, not 1943.

Mr. Nelson has this week held conferences with 15 key officials of the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission. It was agreed that the outlook of the war has so changed that it is a mistake to use vast quantities of steel and other scarce commodities in the construction of new facilities and plant expansion for a gigantic production program of 1943 and 1944 when it is more urgent—perhaps decisively urgent—that those very materials should go into actual manufacture of arms today and tomorrow.

Other conferences are in progress this week with the representa-

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

President Weleomes Quezon to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—Manuel Quezon, President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, established in Washington today the first refugee government of World War II to be recognized in the American capital.

Its headquarters for the present are at the White House, where President Quezon is the guest of President Roosevelt, who went to the station late Wednesday afternoon to greet the Philippine leader personally.

Shortly, President Quezon and his staff will take up offices at 1617 Massachusetts Avenue, where the Commonwealth Government will function until the United Nations are able to redeem the warning which Gen. Douglas MacArthur gave to the Japanese conquerors when he left Bataan: "I came through and I will return."

U. S. Offers Asylum

The country against which Mr. Quezon joined in insurrection 43 years ago today is offering asylum to the political head of the nation which the United States itself once conquered and to which it has pledged in law and in fact its freedom.

"It is grand to see you," exclaimed President Roosevelt as he strongly and cordially shook the hand of Mr. Quezon, long a warm friend of the President's.

Yes, it was "grand to see"—in person and in freedom—the man who had joined with Aguinaldo in an unsuccessful effort to throw off the yoke of American control of the Philippines nearly a half century ago.

After the insurrection failed, Mr. Quezon was imprisoned for six months. Eight years later, in the Administration of President Taft, he first came to Washington to begin his fight for Philippine independence, a fight that was won in the passage of the Tydings-MacDuffie Act of 1934. This provided for the establishment of a Philippine Republic in 1946, following a 10-year period under a Commonwealth government.

Much Exaggerated

And now, on the visual evidence of Washington correspondents, it can be stated that the Tokyo radio announcement that President Quezon "was dead" is overwhelmingly exaggerated. That is another Japanese claim which isn't so and, while it was being uttered, the Philippine President and his party were traveling under the sea, on the sea, and in the air en route for haven in Australia and the United States.

With President Quezon were Mrs. Quezon, their two attractive daughters, the Misses Maria Aurora and Zeneida Quezon, and their son, Manuel, Jr.

Also in the party were Sergio Osmena, Vice-President of the Philippine Commonwealth, and one of his daughters; Joaquin M. Elizalde, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States, and Mrs. Elizalde; Maj. Gen. Basilio Valdes, Philippine Secretary of National Defense; Lieut. Col. Adres Soriano, Secretary of Finance, and Mrs. Soriano.

Others were Col. Nauel Nieto, aide to the President; Lieut. Col. Jamie C. Velasquez, junior aide to the President, a West Point graduate; Maj. Carmelo Manzano, aide to General Valdes; Dr. Benvenuto R. Dino, surgeon of the Philippine General Hospital; Maj. Egmidio C. Cruz of the Philippine Army Medical Corps; Serapio D. Canceran, private secretary to the President, and Capt. Pacifico Ortiz, chaplain in the Philippine Army.

Former Governors Present

Also at the station to greet the Quezon party were five men who at one time or another have served as United States Governor General or High Commissioner at Manila—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Dwight F. Davis, Associate Justice Frank Murphy, Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, and Francis B. Sayre, the present high commissioner.

Present, too, were Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Mrs. Hull, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes and Mrs. Ickes, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman, and Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff.

Many members of Washington's Filipino colony were on hand to cheer the Philippine President and his aides.

The Filipino Reporter, journalistic spokesman for 75,000 Filipinos in the United States, issued a statement expressing the hope that the occasion would be one for giving the Philippines a voice in the Pacific War Council.

"The inclusion of the Philippines in the Pacific War Council," it said, "would be a recognition of the demonstrated valor of the Filipino troops and their intense loyalty to the American Flag. It would strengthen the faith of the Filipinos in the American people and in those principles of government which all inspired democratic peoples are today fighting to preserve."

Quezon still a power in Philippines: Page 3.

ALA and American Automobile Group Decry Scorn Tactics Against Motorists

Would Give Car Driver Benefit Of Doubt, Not Tag of Chiseler

A controversy between civilian defense officials and rationing leaders was continuing today over whether civilian defense workers are entitled to X cards, allowing them unlimited supplies of gasoline.

Henry Parkman, Jr., State Director of the Office of Price Administration, emphatically stated "except in extraordinary cases where the use of a car is all or substantially all for official business of the Committee on Public Safety, no X card can be granted for unlimited use of gasoline."

On the other hand, J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, gave regional directors, local civilian defense committee chairmen and other civilian defense leaders somewhat different instructions.

He advised that those civilian defense workers who find that their essential business mileage and their necessary travel for civil defense work total more than the B-3 quota should apply for X cards.

Not All of Car Usage?

Some of these workers might find that their official civilian defense mileage would not be substantially all of the car usage. Thus they could not qualify under Mr. Parkman's official ruling.

However, civilian defense officials stated that they should apply for X cards and leave the decision up to the local rationing boards.

One Public Safety Committee leader asserted that if Mr. Parkman's stand is enforced the entire air-raid warning system, manned on a 24-hour basis by volunteer workers, may be crippled because of lack of automotive transportation.

Director Parkman, in a prepared statement on the civilian defense situation, said:

"In a defense emergency or when actually engaged in a practice or drill, gasoline may be obtained from a service station without a ration card.

"An amendment is expected shortly to provide gasoline without the use of a rationing card for airplane spotters by means of authorization to be issued through the Army, Navy or Marine Corps. Until this amendment is received, an airplane spotter on his way to his post of duty can be considered as actually engaged in a civilian defense practice or drill and so entitled to get gasoline from a gasoline station without a rationing card.

"All other civilian defense workers, with only the few exceptions referred to above, should apply for an 'A' or a 'B' card, according to their business requirements for the use of their car.

"If, through mistake or otherwise, 'X' cards have been obtained on registration, these should be turned in to local rationing boards and the proper card substitnted."

Trend to Smaller Amounts

As registration was resumed today, Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, in charge of registration, reported that 525,000 Massachusetts motorists obtained ration cards on Tuesday and Wednesday.

He hailed as satisfactory the secodn day trend toward a smaller percentage of B-3 and X cards distributed as compared with the first day.

On the first day 62 per cent of the cards distributed were B-3 or X cards. At the close of the Wednesday registration this percentage dropped to 56 per cent. As compared with Tuesday's registration when 40 per cent of the cards given out were B-3, the percentage dropped to 38 yesterday. The X card percentage dropped from 22 to 18 per cent. On the other hand the A card percentage was increased from 25 to 28 per cent, B-1 from 6 to 7 per cent and B-2 from 7 to 9 per cent.

This drop in B-3 and X card percentages came after rationing officials warned of investigation and prosecution of those holding the big quota cards without justification.

By a Staff Photographer

Taxis Are Not to Be Listening Posts

Miss Gay Lewis, model for the "She Won't Talk—Will You?" posters issued by the Office of Civilian Defense, is shown here handing a package of stickers, on which the poster is reproduced, to Ralph Maresco, Checker Cab driver. All Greater Boston taxi companies are co-operating in the campaign against loose talk. At the right is Joseph M. Loughlin, Regional Director of OCD.

Bay State Eastern Star Order Headed by Chelmsford Woman

By Leon V. Stone
Past Patron, Order of the Eastern Star
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 14—Mrs. Ella M. Fraser of Chelmsford, a Past Worthy Matron of Puritan Chapter, 54, of Lowell, was today elected Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Order of the Eastern Star, at the sixty-sixth annual session of that organization in the Municipal Auditorium here.

Harry G. Scampton of Waltham, a Past Worthy Patron of Highland Chapter, 35 of West Somerville, was elected Worthy Grand Patron, to share the East of the Grand Chapter with Mrs. Fraser for the ensuing year. Mr. Scampton is the third member of Prospect Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Roslindale, to become a Grand Patron of Massachusetts within a decade.

Earnest Conant, of 22 Eden Street, Framingham, Mass., Past Worthy Patron of Orient Chapter, No. 31, Framingham, was elected Associated Grand Patron on the second ballot in competition for that office, while in the competition for office of Grand Conductress, Mrs. Lucy C. Maisack, of 11 Wesson, Street, Springfield, Mass., Past Worthy Matron of Springfield Chapter, No. 143, won on the third ballot.

Installation This Evening

While the election was the predominating feature of today's session, the colorful installation ceremony which is to be held this evening will climax the two-day meeting.

Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing of West Somerville, a past Worthy Matron of Highland Chapter, 35, of West Somerville, and a Past Grant Matron, was re-elected Grand Secretary, an office she has held since 1910. Mrs. Alice E. Wallace, of Brighton, a Past Worthy Matron of Adelphi Chapter, 2, and Springfield Chapter, 143, both of Springfield, and a Past Grand Matron, was re-elected Grand Treasurer.

Miss Pauline P. Curry of Brookline was elected Associate Grand Matron, and Mrs. Hazel McLean Chase of Winthrop, was chosen Grand Conductress.

The new Worthy Grand Matron is the wife of John W. Fraser, Past Worthy Patron of Puritan Chapter, 54, of Lowell, and served as Worthy Matron of that Chapter in 1929. She has been closely associated with many public and social activities in Lowell, and at present is a member of the Young Women's Christian Association staff in Lowell. Mrs. Fraser was a Deputy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter in 1934.

Her first duty as Grand Matron—highest honor that can be conferred upon a member of the Order in this State—was the appointment of Grand Offiers that are not elective. They are:

Mrs. Stella R. Aston, of Danvers, Grand Chaplain; Miss Gladys Bixby of Chelmsford, Grand Marshal; Mrs. Belle C. Marden of Orange, Grand Organist; Miss Helen Holbrook of Natick, Grand Adah; Mrs. Dorothy W. Dolloff of Winchester, Grand Ruth; Miss Virginia E. Sargent of Canton, Grand Esther; Mrs. Irene F. Barker of East Longmeadow, Grand Martha; Mrs. Florence C. Sanctuary of Amherst, Grand Electa; Miss Theresa R. Batchelder of West Nottingham, N. H., Grand Warder; Robert L. Roy of Lowell, Grand Sentinel, and Mrs. Florence R. Battis of West Somerville, Fraternal Correspondent.

Numerous Appointments

Appointment of 28 Deputy Grand Matrons and an equal number of Deputy Grand Marshals was announced:

Mrs. Effie S. Plaice of Westfield and Mrs. Edna V. Thomson as Marshal; Miss Thelma A. Johnson of Boston, and Mrs. Ruth H. Morrison; Mrs. Hazel H. Wilson of Waltham, and Mrs. Florence B. Peterson; Mrs. Ruth D. Harlow of Northampton, and Mrs. Ruth M. J. Noble; Mrs. Mildred A. Vining of Athol, and Mrs. Ruth M. Thatcher; Mrs. Ruth M. Port of Leominster and Mrs. Lillian L. Gay; Mrs. Eleanor S. Perkins of Lowell and Miss Edith M. Hoyle; Mrs. Alice Brooks Wells of Wakefield, and Mrs. Ethel F. Collins; Mrs. Ida Allen Hibbard of West Roxbury and Mrs Susie E. Shaw; Mrs. Mildred P. Aydelott of Weymouth, and Mrs. Helen J. Hunt; Mrs. Addie R. Crown of Shelbourne Falls, and Mrs. Hazel M. Richmond; Mrs. Jennie E. Tuttle of Somerville, and Mrs. Frances E. Hazelwood; Mrs. Laura G. Seeley of Gardner, and Mrs. Villa E. Stuart; Mrs. Dorothy C. Emmert of Lawrence and Mrs. Deidamia E. Johnson; Miss Gladys E. Elithorpe of East Northfield, and Mrs. Ruth F. Hurlbut; Mrs. Bertha V. Holt of Brockton and Mrs. Bertha M. Emerson; Mrs. Mary P. Campbell of New Bedford, and Mrs. Lauretta Webber; Mrs. Gertrude B. Trieger of Newton Center, and Mrs. Elizabeth N. Applebaum; Mrs. Mildred W. Wells of Falmouth and Mrs. Nellie J. Lefevre; Mrs. Mona B. Husted of Great Barrington, and Mrs. Helen M. Evans; Mrs. Mary M. French of Bedford, and Miss Ruth M. Livermore; Mrs. Lillian J. Eppler of Lynn, and Mrs. Mary J. Cullen; Mrs. Hazel F. Murray of Wellesley and Mrs. Bessie U. Dole; Mrs. Nancy W. Knowlton of Lynn and Mrs. May H. Chamberlain; Mrs. Hazel M. Goodall of Cotuit, and Mrs. Ethel Campbell; Mrs. Edith P. Lewis of Campello, and Mrs. Elizabeth I. Swann; Mrs. Ruth A. Burnley of Seekonk and Mrs. Mildred L. Read; Mrs. Edna Holden of Billerica and Mrs. Grace F. Ruston.

Installation of officers this evening—probably the most impressive ceremony of the entire session—will be in charge of Past Grand Matrons and Patrons, with Mrs. Margery B. Chisholm of Everett, Installing Grand Matron; Charles E. Mathaurs, of Lexington, Installing Grand Patron; Mrs. Ella B. French of Orange, Grand Chaplain; Miss Mary F. McGoldrick of West Medford, Grand Marshal, and Mrs. Gladys N. Thorndike, of Marblehead, Grand Organist.

These three other Past Grand Matrons will officiate at the Confirmation of Deputies: Mrs. Elsie Barker Haugh of Worcester, assisted by Mrs. Blanche L. Pearson of Springfield, and Mrs. Sue M. Hemenway of Chester.

Presentation of Jewels and appointment of committees precede the closing ceremony.

Mrs. Ella M. Fraser

Upper—Of Chelmsford, newly elected Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Order of the Eastern Star, in session today at Springfield, and

Harry G. Scampton

Lower—Of Waltham, elected Worthy Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Order of the Eastern Star, at today's session.

Russian Group Investigated By U. S. Jury

HARTFORD, Conn., May 14 (AP)—A Federal grand jury began today an investigation of the Russian Revolutionary Party, described by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents as a world-wide fascist organization formed to overthrow the present Russian government "by force and violence" with the aid of Germany and Japan.

Evidence for the jury's consideration, including party documents, uniforms and firearms, was seized by the F. B. I. last Saturday in a raid on the isolated estate of Anastase A. Vonsiatsky, party leader, in northeastern Connecticut.

A number of witnesses were summoned, but the Justice Department closely guarded their identity. There was no indication whether Mr. Vonsiatsky, who has not been taken into custody, would be questioned.

Correction

Subsequent information from the New England Regional Office of Price Administration reveals that First and Second Readers of Christian Science churches driving to the annual meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, are not entitled to unlimited supplies of gasoline in the rationed area.

Original OPA statements were to the effect that First and Second Readers were entitled to X cards, providing unlimited supplies, which they could use in traveling to the annual meeting. Instead OPA officials now specify that Readers may use X cards only in driving in their home districts, this driving to be substantially on church business.

Readers coming into the rationed area from non-rationed territory will be allowed only A ration cards, providing 21 gallons of gasoline for the May 15 to July 1 period, OPA sources said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COOL WARM RAIN
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cool with occasional light drizzle this afternoon and tonight. Gentle winds.

Massachusetts: Continued cool in east and central portions with occasional drizzle along the coast this afternoon and tonight. Occasional showers beginning in west portion tonight. Cooler in the Berkshires.

Maine and New Hampshire: Light drizzle and continued cool this afternoon and tonight.

Vermont: Occasional showers with little change in temperature tonight.

Connecticut: Continued cool in east and much cooler in west portion tonight. Occasional showers beginning after midnight.

Rhode Island: Continued cool tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:37 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Friday, 12:25 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:47 p. m.

Parkman Lists Auto U Denied Extra Gas Rations

Here is a list of automobile uses which are denied special consideration for gasoline rationing, under an order issued this afternoon by Henry Parkman, Jr., Massachusetts Rationing Administrator:

Use of a car to carry children to school or for ordinary marketing purposes. (Washington, however, today said supplementary gasoline supplies may be provided to carry children not able to walk to school.)

Station wagons, unless used substantially at present for trucking, or other commercial purposes. Substantially, Mr. Parkman said, means 85 per cent or more.

Use of a passenger car by war workers carrying others for hire. These cars are entitled only to minimum amounts of gasoline necessary to carry workers to and from their plants and not to unlimited use as a taxi or jitney.

Use of passenger cars by civilian defense workers except in actual war emergency or when actually engaged in a civilian defense practice or drill.

Use of automobiles by Red Cross volunteers except when actually engaged in protection of life and health, or in actual practice or drill.

Hospital nurses. Only visiting nurses who use their cars at least 90 per cent for professional calls are entitled to unlimited use of gasoline.

At the same time as he issued this list, Mr. Parkman reiterated a warning that rationing was "designed to allow an absolute minimum of gasoline to enable persons to pursue their livelihood and for the protection of life and health."

"When registration has been completed," he said, "a survey will be conducted through the local rationing boards to determine what mistakes have been made and to call back all outstanding improperly obtained ration cards. In the meantime those who have made mistakes should immediately return their card and obtain the proper card on re-application.

"I have the utmost confidence that whatever cards have been obtained on registration, the holders will limit their use of gasoline to the lowest possible limit. People will realize that obtaining a greater allowance than their essential needs require will result in reducing the amount available for their neighbors' essential needs."

B-3 and X Cards Popular

As registration for gasoline ration cards entered the final day, the percentage of B-3 and X cards distributed continued high in Massachusetts. In principal Greater Boston cities the number of each card distributed during Tuesday and Wednesday is shown in the following table.

City	A	B-1	B-2	B-3	X	Total
Boston	10,544	3,816	6,117	31,358	10,512	62,347
Cambridge	3,768	935	1,351	4,828	1,925	12,807
Medford	1,681	684	1,131	4,570	759	8,814
Somerville	2,288	1,046	1,433	4,601	1,194	10,562

Peru Declared All the Way With the U. S.

Continued from Page 1

Harvard with those of his own University of San Marcos in Lima. While the two institutions differ in many ways, he saw them both starting from predominantly religious motives, and spoke with appreciation of the contribution made at Harvard by Puritanism.

In physical apearance the two universities differ markedly, as members of the party remarked who had seen both. San Marcos, in the Spanish tradition, is centered in patios wtih splashing fountains and tropical foliage.

Ambassador Norweb, who has flown all the way from Lima with President Prado, also had the pleasure of a reunion with his son, Lieut. R. Henry Norweb, Jr., a lieutenant in the Signal Corps stationed at Harvard for further studies, who had not seen his father for more than a year.

In the official party were Dr. Francisco Tudela, in the capacity of ambassador and counselor, and Dr. Roberto MacLean Estenos, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies. Also with the President were Carlos Holguin de Lavalle, of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry; Dr. Pedro Bustamente, Presidential Secretary; General of Aviation Fernando Melgar, Military Aide; Captain of the Navy José R. Alzamora, Naval Aide; and Col. José M. Tamayo, Military Aide.

In leisurely fashion, contrasted to the more intense schedule when visiting great arms factories earlier in the tour, the party spent most of its Boston time at Harvard. Even the Governor's luncheon was given at the Harvard Club.

In a public statement, Dr. Prado said that he wished to "renew the expressions of my appreciation to the Government and People of the United States for the sympathetic demonstrations which I have constantly received since the moment of my arrival."

Dr. Prado is the first South American President to come to this country as an official guest while in the full exercise of his office.

To the Peruvian President, who has a long record of devotion to the progressive development of democracy in his country, the victory of the democracies is assured, but not without "great sacrifices."

He believes that free peoples must "consolidate the rule of the eternal moral values, to which the 21 Republics of the American Continent are indisolubly attached.

In mid-afternoon, the Prado party was scheduled to leave for New York. Next Wednesday, Dr. Prado will again see President Roosevelt before going to Miami on the way home. He plans to leave the United States for Cuba on May 22.

He is also to visit the President of Venezuela.

Human Interest Tales Abound At Gas Registration Stations

While the greater body of motorists continued to come under the criticism of rationing officials for their failure to make greater sacrifices in asking for rationing cards, a few showed much unselfishness in their attitude, a typical registrar reported today.

This registrar—one of thousands of similar school teachers in East Coast schoolrooms who have been interviewing motorists in the last three days—told a story or two from the day's events at a Greater Boston schoolhouse, to illustrate what she means.

Angelo D—— approached the "information desk," where the teacher interviews ration card applicants and advises them regarding the type of card they may have.

He worked in a shipyard, he said, seven days a week; sometimes ten hours a day. It was pretty long, but he liked the work. It was important. Helped win the war. And he demonstrated, with gestures, what he did.

Tactfully steering the conversation to the subject of gasoline, the teacher asked him how much he felt he needed, and whether or not he could get to work without using his car.

"Well, it's four miles, each way. . . . There isn't any other way I know of, to get there. My friends work on daytime shifts; I'm on, you see, in the middle of the night.

"But"—apologetically—"I could walk. . . ."

"There are plenty of perfectly honest folks who are really making sacrifices to help their Country in this emergency. Take the case of Mrs. S—— for example. Of course, I can't give you her name, because what she told me was in confidence."

Mrs. S—— traveled a short distance to work each day, and was entitled to a B-1 card. She had one question to ask before taking it, however.

"If I get that card, am I morally obligated not to do any other driving at all? May I not even use three gallons a week? . . ."

She was told that such appeared to be the official interpretation of the law.

"You see," she continued, "there's only one way my mother can get out of doors, now, and that is to go for a ride in our car. She is not able to walk. She looks forward to those short drives in the evening. . . .

"I'd rather take an 'A' card, and give up some of the gas I'm entitled to, than promise never to take her outdoors again. . . . I'll give up my job, if I have to."

She asked for, and received, an "A" card—in order to drive her mother with a free conscience.

Dr. Prado Visits Harvard In Tour With Student Son

With his Harvard son at his right hand, Dr. Manuel Prado, President of Peru, toured Harvard Yard this morning and received a generous welcome from about 600 cheering students on the steps of Widener Library.

The Peruvian President was stopping in Boston during his visit to the United States and came directly to Harvard upon arrival at South Station.

His caravan of streamlined black automobiles wound past Johnson Gate at 10:35 a. m. and into the historic Yard, its elm trees bearing the new green of springtime. Harvard was "quite definitely" one of the places the President had most wanted to see in the United States, Manuel I. Prado, his son, said.

Looked Forward to Visit

"It's not just that I'm a student here," he said, as he walked along, "ever since my father became Dean of the School of Higher Mathematics at the University of San Marcus, he has looked forward to a visit to Harvard."

The son, wearing light gray suit, and the father a short, dark, gray-haired man, in a pencil-striped suit, walked side by side, the son explaining Harvard's buildings and history, the father looking first to one side, then the other, like many another curious visitor.

The large party, which filled nine automobiles, first climbed the steps of University Hall, past the statue of John Harvard, to the Faculty Room, from which Harvard has been governed for 300-odd years. In an atmosphere of oil paintings, marble busts of Harvard's great, and rich, mahogany furniture, Charles Francis Adams, President of the Board of Overseers, and George H. Chase, Dean of the University, tendered the visitor formal greeting.

Speaking in reply, from a prepared manuscript, while high officials of the Army, Navy, the University and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, stood informally in a semicircle, Dr. Prado replied in deliberate, carefully enunciated English. He recalled the bond between Harvard and the Peruvian University at which he previously taught, drawing upon the Harvard Tercentenary address of Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard President, to illustrate his point.

Visit to Library

The party crossed from University Hall to the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library. Dr. Prado showed interest in two wall paintings by John Singer Sargent, illustrating the role played by America and Harvard men in the First World War, and bearing this inscription:

"They crossed the sea crusaders keen to help
The nations fighting in a righteous cause.
Happy those who in that glowing faith
In one embrace clasped death and victory."

While photographers' bulbs flashed, newsreel cameras wound, the visiting Peruvian President examined rare book exhibits from the Widener collection. William A. Jackson, Assistant Harvard Librarian and Director of the new Houghton Rare Book Library, conducted Dr. Prado through the Widener reading room, where a few Harvard students glanced up from their books and immediately resumed study.

The party descended to the underground passage that leads to the Houghton Library. There the Peruvian President was invited to sign a specially bound guest book, which bears the name of no previous visitor other than the donor of the library. Dr. Prado signed with a carefully engraved signature.

Students Cheer

Once again outside, in the Yard, the party found that word of the visit had spread among the students, and a large number had gathered on the Widener steps. In response to their cheers, Dr. Prado waved his black hat in a broad, friendly gesture.

The caravan of cars toured Harvard grounds north of the Yard, past the Cambridge Common, Radcliffe College, and went a few blocks out of its way to give Dr. Prado a glimpse of Craigie House, where Henry W. Longfellow lived.

After they stopped at Dunster House, undergraduates' dormitory, on the Charles River, Dr. Prado and his son slipped away from the group and visited a club, escaping from their convoy of reporters, officials, and naval and military officers.

In the course of the tour, Dr. Prado was informed that Mayor John H. Corcoran of Cambridge would present him with a piece of the Washington Elm, under which General Washington took command of the Colonial Army on July 3, 1776.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Tulip show sponsored by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Horticultural Hall. For the first time in the Society's history, American-grown tulips only will be exhibited. Open this evening until 9 p. m. and from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. tomorrow. The public is welcome to attend.

"Marine Life," first in a series of eight lectures on "Design for Nature Study," by Denton Crocker of the Northeastern Biological Laboratories. This public lecture is intended to aid all persons interested in natural history. At the New England Museum of Natural History, Berkeley Street, at 7:15 p. m. There will be a 50 cents admission charge for each of these talks.

United Nations Rally at which representatives from countries warring on the American side against the axis will speak. This rally, designed to promote greater understanding of the people of the United Nations, is sponsored by the Massachusetts Committee of Federal Union. Open free to the public at 8 p. m. at Faneuil Hall.

Hurry, hurry, hurry . . . if you are to see Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey's three-ring circus while it is in town. A parade of the season's holidays, a colorful extravaganza by Norman Bel Geddes; Gargantua and Mlle. Toto, clowniand; Ballet of the Elephants, a choreographic tour de force; and 20 other eye-filling acts. Under the simulated "big top" of Boston Garden each evening at 8:15 p. m. and afternoon at 2:15 p. m. through Sunday. Prices range from 75 cents to $3.

Friday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Miniature Rooms," by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff, is the topic of this forenoon discussion open free to the public. At 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

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Drive Is On for the Defeat Of Isolationists in Congress

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14 — A drive to defeat isolationist Congressmen got under way here today.

Coupled with the political purpose, sponsored by the Union for Democratic Action, headed by Dr. Frank Kingdon, was published a list of record roll-calls on foreign and domestic issues, showing the individual record of each Representative and Senator up for renomination this fall as well as the party division on the issue in question. The compilation was prepared by the Kingdon group and the staff of the New Republic magazine.

Taking 10 test issues on foreign affairs prior to Pearl Harbor the party vote in the House is reported as follows:

1. The House passed the conscription bill 263 to 145 on Sept. 9, 1940. Democrats voted 211 for and 33 against; Republicans 52 for and 112 against.

Lease-Lend Bill

2. The lease-lend bill passed the House Feb. 6, 1941, 260 to 165, indicating American resources would back the democracies. Republicans voted 24 for the bill; 135 against.

3. On the first lease-lend appropriation under the bill, $7,000,000, passed March 19, 1941 only 55 representatives opposed, including 45 Republicans.

4. By a one-vote margin the House voted to extend the one-year term of draftees to 18 months, Aug. 12, 1941, the vote being 203 to 202. Democrats voted 182 for the 65 against; Republicans 21 voted for and 133 against.

5. The bill repealing the ban on arming merchants ships, in order to deliver least-lend material was passed Oct. 17 ,1941. Democrats voted for the bill 220 to 21 against; Republicans voted 39 for the bill and 113 against.

Combat Zones

6. The House voted to lift belligerent port and combat zone bans Nov. 13, 1941, by the close vote of 212-194. Democrats voted 189 for the bill and 53 against.; Republicans 22 for and 137 against.

7. Earlier, the House in February, 1939, rejected a $5,000,000 appropriation for harbor improvements at Guam, 205-168. Republicans voted 15 for, 138 against.

8. June 22, 1939, an amendment to an Army appropriation bill cutting 1,283 planes and $37,000,000 out of the bill was defeated, 217-150. Five Republicans voted against, 122 for the cut.

9. On Nov. 2, 1939, an effort to continue a mandatory embargo on export of arms and ammunition to belligerent states, cutting off necessary supplies to Britain, was defeated 243-181. Republicans voted 111 to 18 to continue the embargo.

10. On Nov. 3 the House, 244-171, modified the neutrality law to allow more specific aid to the Allies. Republicans voted 140 to 20 against the modification.

The joint national political drive of the Union for Democratic Action and the left-wing New Republic magazine singles out so-called "obstructionists" in Congress on the basis of foreign and domestic voting records, recorded in a 32-page supplement, of which some 1,000,000 coppies may be issued.

"In the House, perhaps the most dangerous man of all, since he is one of the most powerful, is Joseph Martin," says the pamphlet, singling out the Minority Floor Leader and Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Martin voted against the administration on all the 10 test foreign votes save conscription and the first lease-lend appropriation.

Commons Debate On War Announced

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps told the House of Commons today that a war debate would be held the first and second days of the next series of sittings.

Whether Prime Minister Churchill takes part in the discussion, the Lord Privy Seal said, will depend on the war and on the Prime Minister.

When the next series of sittings will open was not announced.

8,096,977 Bibles Distributed in 1941 —Ten-Year Peak for American Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—The highest figure in Bible distribution for the last 10 years—8,096,977 volumes of the Scriptures—was reported for 1941 at the 126th annual meeting of the American Bible Society held at Bible House here today. This total exceeds the number distributed during any year since 1931.

Stressing that the increased demand had arisen out of war conditions, the Society told how distribution of Scriptural volumes to the fighting forces of the United States and to war prisoners in Europe and elsewhere accounted for nearly half a million copies. The receipt of 95 per cent of these war packages has been acknowledged by the Society's Geneva office, it added.

A continuing demand from "virtually everywhere in Latin America" for the Scriptures in the common speech of the people resulted in a larger circulation in all save one of the seven agencies for these countries.

Production of a tiny New Testament that could be mailed for letter postage was the answer to difficult transportation problems in China. More than 1,500,000 copies of the Scriptures were distributed in China, truckloads amounting to 30 tons being sent up the Burma Road into Free China.

The Society's work for the blind is now in its 107th year. Fifty-one additional talking-book records were produced in co-operation with other groups working with the blind.

"American Christians do not generally realize it," the announcement says, "but virtually all of Asia, Africa and Latin America are dependent upon the Bible societies for the Bible; and within Europe and North America there are millions of people who will not have the Bible unless it is brought to them by the Bible Society. The British and Foreign Bible Society is entirely cut off from Europe, where it annually distributed over a half million Bibles and Testaments every year before the war. Similar conditions afflict the French, Scottish and other societies. As a result, many European countries are almost Bibleless.

"The Christian people of America have, through the past year, been the only group able and free to provide these needed Scriptures. Their channel for this ministry has been the American Bible Society."

Omaha's Censor Mayor Assured of Third Term

OMAHA, Neb., May 13 (AP)—Dan Butler, Omaha's outspoken bachelor Mayor, whose morals ruling on shows and plays have often placed him in the limelight, was assured today of a third term in office.

Mr. Butler and the six other incumbent City Commissioners easily out-polled seven challengers in yesterday's municipal general election. Commissioners in pre-election statements pledged themselves to rename Mr. Butler to the Mayorship.

From Corregidor to Washington

© Harris & Ewing

Roosevelt Greets First Family of Philippines

The President welcomes President Quezon and his party at Union Station, Washington. Left to right: Mrs. Manuel Quezon, Manuel Quezon, Jr., President Quezon, President Roosevelt, Capt. John McCrea, naval aide; Miss Maria Aurora Quezon, and Vice-President Osmena of the Philippines.

Quezon Now in Washington Still a Power in Philippines

By Walter Robb
Former Philippine Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14—President Quezon of the Commonwealth of the Philippines has arrived in Washington to establish offices of the Philippine Government-in-Exile until Japan is driven from the Philippines or forced to drop them from its talons. To friends here President Quezon expressed confidence that this will be the end, perhaps at no distant future, of Japan's mad adventure in the Western Pacific, as it relates to the Philippines. He avows it at the end of a long and anxious vigil on Corregidor, and a long and perilous journey from that island fortress to California.

President Quezon, his family, and suite left for Washington by special train, May 9. With the President are his wife, Mrs. Aurora Aragon de Quezon, two daughters, Miss Maria Aurora and Miss Maria Zeneaida, and a son, Manuel Luis junior. The children are buoyant, happy to be in America.

President Quezon went to Corregidor with Gen. Douglas MacArthur, and left there about the same time General MacArthur did, by the same means—Lieut. John Bulkeley's speed boat and one other, to Mindanao, then by bomber planes to Darwin. (In contrast, Commissioner Francis B. Sayre and his family and staff left Corregidor by submarine and traveled by that means to Perth, Western Australia, moving at about 200 feet depth, at only three miles an hour, when crawling past Japanese ships, and submerging to lesser depths when enemy planes were seen.)

Trial under the vicissitudes of war has increased President Quezon's faith in General MacArthur as a master commander. The President is proud of that, and to the fact that Filipinos proved loyal to the United States. There is a Filipino group, from Mr. Quezon's Government, carrying on in the Philippines under the Japanese. This group is headed by Maj. George B. Vargas, Secretary to the Philippine President. Mr. Quezon looks on this as unavoidable, and a better arrangement than any substitute would be. He says it was done with his knowledge, and that all the men have an understanding with him about it. Should any of these men go too far with the Japanese military, under whose orders they function, there will be a day when President Quezon expects to be able to denounce them.

It is a modus vivendi, not necessarily involving perfidy, subservience to the invader, or anything of that sort; but it affects many men, some with rival ambitions, and not all of the same standard of political honor. It is insisted that it is no parallel to Quisling's Norway, nor Laval's France.

President Quezon's influence, even from the distance of Washington from the Philippines, probably will remain the dominating factor in the delicate Philippine situation.

Toscanini Back on Radio Next Fall For 12 Concerts, Stokowski Also 12

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—Re-engagement of Arturo Toscanini to conduct a series of Saturday evening radiocast concerts by the National Broadcasting Company's Symphony Orchestra this coming autumn has been announced by the National Broadcasting Company and the Blue Network.

Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of NBC, and Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, in a joint statement, said:

"Arturo Toscanini, after a year's rest from broadcasting, save for five Treasury Department concerts this winter, is returning to his old post with the NBC Symphony Orchestra. He will conduct 12 of the coming season's 24 broadcasts. Leopold Stokowski will share the season with the Italian maestro and will conduct the 12 remaining broadcasts. It will be recalled that when Toscanini decided last spring to take a sabbatical year from broadcasting, he suggested Stokowski as his successor."

Mr. Toscanini will inaugurate the NBC Symphony season on Oct. 31 and will conduct on Nov. 7; Dec. 19, 26; Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Feb. 6; April 3 and 10. Mr. Stokowski will conduct the concerts of Nov. 14, 21, 28; Dec. 5, 12; Feb. 13, 20, 27; and March 6, 13, 20 and 27. The Symphony concerts will be radiocast nationwide over the Blue Network, from 9 to 10 p. m., E. W. T. They will also be transmitted by short wave over Stations WRCA and WNBI.

War Code Adopted By Radiocasters

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 14 (AP)—A wartime code requiring the fingerprinting and questioning of all personnel producing and radiocasting foreign language programs was adopted by the war committee of the National Association of Broadcasters.

The committee, representing 200 United States radio stations radiocasting foreign language programs, declared it would work with Government agencies in taking this precaution against censorable information creeping into such programs.

Arthur Simon, general manager of WPEN, Philadelphia, was chosen chairman of the N. A. B. war committee, which will open headquarters in Washington.

The N. A. B. opened its membership to radio networks—a move opposed by Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission.

Only network to seek full, dues-paying membership, however, was the Columbia Broadcasting System.

New Orleans was selected for the Association's 1943 meeting.

Here's Record to Shoot At: Seattle's Buying of Bonds

SEATTLE, Wash., May 14 (AP)—Seattle tossed this challenge to other cities today—88.75 per cent of all homes pledged to buy war bonds for the duration.

Pledges have been received from 179,126 homes to buy $25,613,653 in war bonds, annually.

Call of 'Victory Food Specials' Due at Family Households

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—One of these days a "food warden" may come knocking at your front door, suggesting that "today you should buy peaches, eggs, and chickens."

They will be the "Victory Food Specials" for that day and if you buy them, rather than pork chops and bananas you will be helping out in the "Food for Freedom" battle.

Appointment of the housewife-wardens was recommended by Government officials yesterday at a meeting of food trade representatives at the Department of Agriculture.

A plan to mark each surplus commodity on their grocery shelves with a sticker showing a full market basket and the label, "Victory Food Special" was also discussed.

The food warden system suggested to the conference by M. L. Wilson, nutrition adviser to the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, met with the approval of the food-trade men.

Britain for some time has had food wardens on each block, charged with the duty of telling her neighbors what are the patriotic buys on the market.

The food-warden plan is part of the Department of Agriculture's program to conserve food by efficient planning of its use, by fully utilizing seasonal fruits and vegetables that might go to waste, and by having communities consume food raised in their own locality rather than those shipped across the country.

Roy Hendrickson, Agricultural Marketing Administration, told the food men yesterday that the job of feeding the far-flung American armies as well as the United Nations will mean "a squeeze on our food supply." He predicted that the nation would soon be up against "serious shortages of individual food items."

Operators Sought For Washington's Japanese Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—With 20 per cent of the farms in Pierce County formerly managed by Japanese still left unrented or unsold, the County War Board has appealed to the Secretary of Agriculture in Washington to launch a drive to secure operators for the unrented farms. In case of failure to secure operators for these farms, the Federal Government is considering operating the tracts and harvesting the crops.

A spirit of mutual trust and good will prevails between the Japanese and the whites, in these parts, and, in many cases, Japanese farmers who have turned their farms over to white men are staying on the farms with the new tenants and, in some instances, are moving in with the farmers until such time as complete evacuation is ordered.

These Japanese who are remaining with the tenants are being hired "to coach them" in the fine arts of truck gardening. And there are instances where Filipinos, who have worked many years for the farmers, are taking over the farms.

By mutual consent of the whites and the Japanese, in the big assemblies on the Fair Grounds in Puyallup, that center is called "Camp Harmony."

A dispatch from Olympia states that upwards of 20,000 high school and college students have registered for work this summer on the farms of Washington, if they are needed. But A. F. Hardy, Director of the U. S. Employment Service, states that these students will not be called until all available sources of adult employment have been exhausted.

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TODAY GET DOUBLY FRESH WONDER BREAD

Gains in Bible Circulation in the Past Year Said to Run Over 20 Per Cent

Massachusetts Society Says Sales Were Best in 10 Years

Notable gains in circulation of the Bible were made the past year by the Massachusetts Bible Society, it is noted in its annual report just published. The increase ran over 20 per cent, while sales proved the best in the past ten years.

The Society, which is the oldest State Bible organization in continuous service in the country, recently held its 133rd annual meeting.

Much of the advance in Bible distribution has come through Army and Navy needs, Dr. Frank K. Singiser, Executive Secretary of the Society, pointed out.

The Army is having 1,250,000 pocket size Testaments printed, Dr. Singiser said.

The American Bible Society has made grants of 352,635 Testaments to Army and Navy chaplains.

Pulpit Bibles

A pulpit Bible has been placed in each of the 455 new camp chapels and in each battleship, cruiser and destroyer commissioned by the Navy. This also has been done by the American Bible Society, in the support of which the Massachusetts Society has co-operated.

The privilege of presenting the new Bible for the Battleship Massachusetts, which is approaching completion, has been asked by the Massachusetts Society.

The growing custom of churches to equip their soldiers and sailors with zipper fastened Testaments helped to swell the circulation of the State Society last year.

The increase of Bibles or Bible portions circulated in Massachusetts in 1941 amounted to approximately 50,000. The total for the year numbered 278,704. Of this, 113,490 were given free, while 165,214 were sold, mostly from the Society's headquarters at 41 Bromfield Street, Boston.

Scriptural literature distributed in the Commonwealth included texts in 68 languages.

A new avenue of service is opening up in the rapidly developing defense communities, Dr. Singiser noted. "It is my hope," he said, "to be able to place several young seminary students during the Summer to carry on a program of Bible appreciation and distribution in the trailer camps, the tourist homes, and Federal Housing projects in which thousands of people in our defense communities are now housed."

Religious Education

Wherever a weekday religious education class is opened in a public school of Massachusetts this fall, the Bible Society plans to contribute the Bibles. This promises to be one of the biggest efforts the Society has ever made.

"Another new opportunity is presented to the Bible Society by the enactment of the law in Massachusetts making it permissible in any community in Massachusetts to promote a program of weekday religious education on school time," Dr. Singiser said in the annual report of the Society.

The Massachusetts Legislature has acted in harmony with more than 30 States in making time available for weekday religious instruction. There is wide interest in the possibilities of such a program.

"The Boston School Committee has expressed its approval for such a program to begin in the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades; and the Protestant, (Roman) Catholic, and Jewish leaders have agreed to these limitations.

"It is being proposed to begin in the Fall with the operation of at least two Protestant schools in the Back Bay, three in Jamaica Plain, one in Hyde Park, and one in the South End. In the State at large and in areas contiguous to Boston other communities are giving the matter serious consideration.

"The curriculum will be Bible centered. Each school will require at least 60 Bibles for classroom purposes. I can think of nothing presenting a greater privilege to this Society than that of supplying as grants whenever necessary the Bibles to be needed."

By a Staff Photographer

Tulips at Horticultural Hall

Miss Faith N. Freeman of Arlington admires some of the tulips in the exhibit of the Gardeners and Florists Club at the annual Tulip Show in Horticultural Hall.

Women Voters Give Home Tie To Democracy

The Massachusetts League of Women Voters concluded a two-day convention in the Hotel Sheraton yesterday by adopting a series of resolutions built around the thesis that "democracy begins at home."

Its schedule of study and civic leadership for the coming year will include the protection of children during the war period and the prevention of juvenile delinquency; "just and progressive" laws for treatment of women offenders; improvement of the educational system of the State to make it more adaptable to the changing conditions of the time; and some method of distinguishing between the dangerous and the friendly alien of an enemy nation.

The League formally expressed its support of a limited preference to veterans and disabled veterans in civil service examinations of 5 and 10 points respectively, thus abandoning its former strong stand against any sort of preferment whatever.

The League sent to its national officers for action a resolution urging the support of the President in his attempt to reduce farm parities from 110 to 100 per cent, believing this will eliminate an unfair price advantage for farm groups.

Henry Parkman Jr., State Rationing Administrator, addressed the meeting, and with Richard H. Field of the OPA's legal staff described rationing and price control procedure and encouraged the League in its program of consumer education as a means of curbing inflation.

R. J. Keller

A Glimpse of the Children's Art Center

An exhibit of work by students of the Center is being held for one week in the main foyer of Symphony Hall. The exhibit opened last night in connection with the Children's Art Center's third annual benefit night at Pops. The organization, located at 36 Rutland Street, Boston, is a member of the Community Fund.

Offensive Needed To Save World?

The Americas must seize the initiative in a militant "democratic offensive" to save the world, Dr. Mark Graubard of the Defense Health and Welfare Services declared in an address in Boston before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Academy at its headquarters, 28 Newbury Street, Dr. Graubard, formerly of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., declared that the philosophy of democracy underwent a diminishing in power in the 19th century, due to over-accenting of mechanism in actual science and of materialism in society.

False Shift

"While all progress in human relations is associated with material progress," he declared, "there was a false shift in stress, and the importance of the refrigerator and other gadgets won over the Bill of Rights in the minds of many people and on political platforms democracy was thus left without a spiritual and emotional faith.

"In the meantime, we saw the spread of other faiths such as Nazism and Communism which entered the emotional vacuum left by democracy and led to the evils we witness today. Emotionally, large sections of the populations found havens in these new faiths, inspirations and goals."

Emphasizing that his views were entirely his own and did not represent any government views or plans whatsoever, Dr. Graubard said:

"Democracy must re-discover and strengthen the old faith which led to its victory in the past and to the inspiration of millions all over the world."

He asserted that the loss of democracy might mean the rise of "a vicious caste system which may persist as long as Hinduism," and added:

'World Conquest'

"Democracy's slogan must be world conquest. Every corner of the globe must come under its rule and every corner will subsequently have to be guarded. . . .

"We must start at home with the American continents and make them democracy's first total fortress. We must make common cause with the people of Mexico, Brazil and all other democratic Latin-American countries and when necessary intervene in the name of helping oppressed democratic groups."

The officers elected for 1942-43 were:

Harlow Shapley, president; Percy W. Bridgman, S. Burt Wolbach, Sidney B. Fay and Fred N. Robinson, vice-presidents; Abbott P. Usher, corresponding secretary; Hudson Hoagland, recording secretary; Horace S. Ford, treasurer; Frederick H. Pratt, librarian, and Robert P. Blake, editor.

The new Fellows are:

Wilmer L. Barrow, Mass. Institute of Technology.
Francis Birch, Harvard University.
Samuel C. Collins, Mass. Institute of Technology.
Otto Struve, director Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wis.

Natural and Physiological Sciences
William I. Clark, Worcester.
Russell Gibson, Harvard University.
Samuel A. Levine, Harvard Medical School.
William R. Maxon, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.
Herman J. Muller, Amherst.

Social Sciences (including administration and affairs)
Donald K. David, Harvard School of Business Administration.
Howard S. Ellis, University of California.
Richard S. Greene, Worcester.
Wassily W. Leontief, Harvard University.
Daniel L. Marsh, President Boston University.
William A. Paton, University of Michigan.
Paul A. Samuelson, Mass. Institute of Technology.

The Humanities
John N. D. Bush, Harvard University.
Henry Cadbury, Harvard University.
Otto Kinkeldey, Cornell University.
Richard P. McKeon, University of Chicago.
Carl Sandburg, Harbert, Mich.

Tulips From American Bulbs Feature of Boston Exhibit

For the first time in the history of the annual Tulip Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society all the flowers on exhibition have been grown from strictly American bulbs this year. For many years Holland has been the main source of supply for tulip bulbs, but since the invasion no bulbs at all have been released for export. There have been a few bulbs imported from England, but all of them were used by florists for Easter forcing.

American tulip growers are growing tulip bulbs in ever-increasing quantities on the West Coast, in the Carolinas, on Long Island, and in Michigan. Tulip growers say that these bulbs are very well grown; in many varieties, in fact, they seem even better than the European bulbs. Boston flower lovers have an excellent opportunity to check this opinion when they view the show today and tomorrow.

The principal exhibitors at the show include W. N. Craig of Weymouth, Breck's of Boston, Mrs. R. M. Saltonstall of Chestnut Hill, the Gardeners and Florists Club, and John W. Minns of West Newton. The Merrys of Newton Highlands are also setting up a very interesting display which features arrangements of tulips for home use.

The show opened at 2 p. m. today and will remain open until nine tonight. Tomorrow the hours will be from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. As usual, the show is being held at Horticultural Hall and the admission is free.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, May 15
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Free French Night Scheduled at Pops

Free French Night at Pops is scheduled for June 8, and beside the special musical program arranged by Arthur Fiedler for the occasion, there will be a program of dances by Jan Veen, who is the former Hans Wiener. Mr. Veen changed the form of his name for patriotic reasons, it is announced.

Advanced reservations are already being received for Free French Night at the division headquarters, Room 306 in the Hotel Vendome, but gay tri-colored invitations are also being sent out.

Revival of Herring Industry Urged to Meet Food Situation

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—A Federal fish expert urged the New England States today to "prepare for possible food shortages in the future" by reviving a neglected, once-flourishing industry — the gathering of alewives, or river herring.

At the turn of the century the New England catch of alewives totaled 10,000,000 pounds a year. That figure has dropped to about 4,000,000 pounds, and the fish, once a staple, now appears on dinner tables largely as a delicacy.

"During the present war food will become of increasing importance as the supply of available labor and equipment necessary for its production diminishes," wrote George A. Rounsefell, aquatic biologist of the Fish and Wildlife Service in the current "Fishery Market News." "The alewife, or river herring—one of the almost forgotten fishery resources of New England—gives promise of adding to our food supplies," he continued.

Unfortunately, he said, there has been little attempt to develop any but local markets for fresh alewives.

"If the potential alewife streams and ponds were producing at anything like capacity," he added, "they would undoubtedly furnish many millions of pounds of valuable protein, useful as food."

He said it had been demonstrated that alewives could be restored easily to ponds and streams within a comparatively short time. Small runs, spawning above dams without fishways, have been maintained through the simple expedient of releasing a few barrels of alewives above the dam each year. Stocking of barren ponds has brought runs in three or four years.

Sewing Classes By British Group

Classes of instruction in sewing will be given by the uptown branch of the British War Relief Society, at 27 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, beginning Monday. The classes are open to all who want to help in this worth-while war work, and will be held daily from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., Mondays through Fridays.

An experienced teacher of sewing and tailoring will give instruction in the cutting of garments, the restoration of used clothing, coats, dresses, men's suits, the tailoring of slacks and children's coats, and in the making of baby garments from remnants of cloth.

Applicants may take the full course of instruction or just drop in between shopping trips, it is announced; and workers are greatly needed.

Mount Holyoke Club to Meet

The annual meeting and luncheon of the Mount Holyoke College Club of Boston will be held Saturday, at 1 p. m. at the Perkins Institution, Watertown.

Helen Abbott Beals, author of "The River Rises," and herself an alumna of Mount Holyoke, will be the guest speaker and will discuss the relation of current reading to the progress of world events.

Miss Elsie Simonds, Miss Claudia Potter, and Miss Sally Blodgett all alumnae of Mount Holyoke at Perkins Institution, will act as luncheon hostesses, and arrange group tours of the Institution.

Captain Fogg Is Made Major in the Air Corps

Capt. Robert S. Fogg, of Brookline, Mass., officer in the Army Air Corps, who is Regional Civil Air Patrol Commander for New England, has been promoted to the rank of Major in the Air Corps, the New England Regional Office of Civilian Defense announced yesterday.

David Named Dean Of Business School

Harvard University announced today the appointment of Donald K. David, until recently President of American Maize Products Company, as Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

Mr. David succeeds Dean Wallace B. Donham, who has resigned as of July 1.

The new appointee has been Assistant Dean and Associate Professor in the Business School since Feb. 1, leaving duties as officer or director of a number of private corporations to resume academic life. He had begun his career, after graduation from the Business School in 1919, as instructor and Associate Professor there.

Acreage Increase Of Fires in R. I.

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—A total of 6,584 acres of State private forest lands were burned over in Rhode Island last year, the Forest Service reports.

This compares with 2,459 acres in 1940.

The 428 fires in the forest areas were an increase of 176 over the number reported in 1940.

A total of 143 of the fires were from unknown causes. Ninety-three were from debris burning, 73 were caused by smokers; lightning caused one, railroads eight, campers four, lumbering one and 16 were incendiary. Eighty-nine were from miscellaneous sources.

Federal funds allocated to Rhode Island for co-operative fire protection for fiscal 1942 amount to $2,559.

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Women Republicans To Hear Talk on Japan

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts will have as guest of honor at dinner tomorrow evening John Calvin Ankeny, Assistant Manager of the Ford Motor Company in Yokohama between 1928 and 1940.

Mr. Ankeny will speak on "What's This About Japan?"

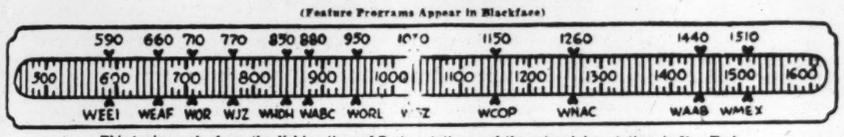
Christian Science Programs
For Friday, May 15

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04me, 9.70me, 11.73me, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1360kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm": sk.	Braves-St. Louis Cards	Dance Matinee: popular
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	recordings
3:30 News; Hollywood ..	Two Men and a Girl	"Pepper Young's Family"	Braves-St. Louis Cards	Dance Matinee: popular
3:45 Jobs for Victory	'15 Minutes from B'dway'	"Right to Happiness"	baseball game	recordings
4:00 Olga Coelho, songs	Club Matinee: variety ..	"Backstage Wife": sketch	Braves-St. Louis Cards	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15 Studio Speaker	Club Matinee: variety ..	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	baseball game	recordings
4:30 "Symphonettes"	Club Matinee: variety ..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Braves-St. Louis Cards	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	recordings
5:00 Musical Camera:	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries" ..	Music; Sports Matinee..	Dance Matinee: popular
5:15 Jean Collins; orch.	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	recordings .....
5:30 Songs; J. Wesley ..	"Two of Us"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	The Drama Shop.....
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	Herb Lewis, songs	Sport comment	"Capt. Midnight": drama	News Service .....
6:00 News comment	News; Sports Reporter ..	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Sports comments ....
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs..	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; Town Crier ....
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News	Sports Digest; Music ..	Press Roundup; Music ..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today ..	Lowell Thomas, News ..	'Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sports; Memory Lane ..	Sports results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" ..	"Easy Aces": sketch ..	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, news	March to Victory .....
7:15 Glenn Miller's Or.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	"The Johnson Family" ..	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30 "Maudie's Diary":	Al Pearce's Gang	'Confidentially Yours" ..	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Joe Neville's Orchestra.
7:45 dramatic sketch	Al Pearce's Gang	"Melodic Moods"	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade ..
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	Celebrity Theater	Frank Morgan, Fanny	American Opera	Jose Domingues' Orch..
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	Celebrity Theater	Brice; guests; orchestra	Festival: D. Moore's	"Songs of the Range" ..
8:30 'Powerhouse' Ray	"Bur Les Boulevards"..	The Aldrich Family:	"The Devil and Daniel	Phil Regan, songs .....
8:45 Kostelanetz; Davis	Dorothy Thompson	dramatic sketch	Webster": orchestra	News of Montreal .....
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur program	America's Town Meeting: "How Can the Americas Best Safeguard Their Future?"	Music Hall: Bob Crosby; Mary Martin; Victor Borge; orchestra; G. Tierney; H. Marshall	Gabriel Heatter, news.. News Service ..... "Americans at the Ramparts": music	"Pages From the Classical Album": records .. Classical Album ..... Classical Album .....
9:15				
9:30 "Big Town": drama				
9:45 "Big Town": drama				
10:00 "First Line": defense program ...	"Bats in the Belfry"	Rudy Vallee; John Barrymore; Joan Davis	Raymond Gram Swing ..	News report .....
10:15 Network talk	"Bats in the Belfry"	"Hazy Terms to Cupid":	Griff Williams' Orch....	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 News; Hollywood ..	Morgan Beatty, News ..	dramatic sketch	Frank Blair, talk	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk.		Ted Weems's Orchestra.	Johnny Long's Orch....
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Sammy Watkins' Orch.	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15 Rideout; music	Music You Want	Local news; Songs	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Henchmen" .....
11:30 Master Works of	Music You Want	"Music in the Moonlight": orch.; vocalists	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Day's End: music .....
11:45 Music; records	Music You Want		Carl Ravazza's Orch	Day's End: News .....

Friday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1360kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock...	Organ recital	Musical Clock	.....
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News....	News comment	Musical Clock	.....
7:30 Quiz; music; news.	Musical Clock	Martha Tilton; music ...	News Service	.....
7:45 News; War summary	News Service	Musical Clock	Organ Recital	.....
8:00 News of the World	World News Roundup...	News Service	'Eight Bells" music	Five Star News .....
8:15 Shopping List; Gaylord, songs	Chet Gaylord, songs ...	'George & Dixie": News	"Morning Watch": talk	Post Exchange .....
8:30 Carl Moore: variety	News; Morning Toast;	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties" ..	Post Exchange .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News.	popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties" ..	'Surf Riders" music ..
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	News; household talk ..	News and Rhythm	Colonial News Service ..	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 "Scarlet Letter"	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Songs in the Wind..	"Breakfast Club"	Singing Strings	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 "Thus We Live"	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade ..	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 Valiant Lady: sk..	"Millwheel": music	"Bess Johnson": sketch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Farm and Home News ..
10:15 American Stories ..	News; Hum and Strum...	"Bachelor Children" ..	Choir Practice; music.....	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 "Stepmother"	Mildred Carlson, talk ..	"Help Mate": drama	Melody Strings	'Shopping With You"...
10:45 "Food Fair"	Chaplain Jim, U. S. A.	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Army Highlights	'Shopping With You"...
11:00 Victory at Home ..	"Second Husband": sk..	'The Bartons": sketch.	'Hawaiian Echoes"	Antonini's Orchestra..
11:15 News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill": sk..	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Australian News	"Cheer Up Time" .....
11:30 "Bright Horizons"..	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Road of Life": sketch.	Comment; Music	Christian Science Prgm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny": sk..	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"David Harum": sketch.	Colonial Network Orch.	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk ..	News; Hum and Strum...	'Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News	Sports reports .....
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	Defense; Farm talks	Sports; Town Crier ....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	Hour: talks; music	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Circle C Ranch Boys...
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..			Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News" ..
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ...	Mildred Carlson, talk ..	News Service	John B. Hughes, News ..	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 Serial drama	Mildred Carlson, talk ..	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 "Vic and Sade" ..... sk.	N. E. Agricultural News.	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Music; "Styled for You"	Leoni Vanni, soprano ..
1:45 "Ma Perkins"	Cedric Foster; News	Cedric Foster; News	"Man of the Hour"	King's Orchestra .....
2:00 Serial drama	Network speakers	'Light of the World" ..	Treasures in Melody....	Victory program .....
2:15 Serial drama	"Contrasts in Melody" ..	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	Music; news	"Leatherneck Parade" ..
2:30 'We Love and Learn'	"Dance Concert"	Guiding Light; drama ..	'Some Like It Sweet"...	Jean Harper, songs ....
2:45 "The Goldbergs"	Navy "E" Award to Fore	'Betty Crocker": sketch	Baseball interviews	News Service .....
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	River; talks	"Against the Storm"	Braves-St. Louis Cards	Dance Matinee: popular
3:15 R. Marble, news....	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch ..	baseball game	recordings .....
3:30 News; Hollywood ..	Two Men and a Girl	"Pepper Young's Family"	Braves-St. Louis Cards	Dance Matinee: popular
3:45 Novachord; talk	Southernaires: quartet ..	"Right to Happiness" ..	baseball game	recordings .....
4:00 Network talk	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Braves-St. Louis Cards	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15 "Exploring Space"..	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	baseball game	recordings .....
4:30 "Swing Time"	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Braves-St. Louis Cards	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45 Press News	Melody Interlude; news	"Young Widder Brown" ..	baseball game	recordings .....
5:00 "Musical Camera":	Jack Dalton, songs	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: popular
5:15 Jean Collins; orch.	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic sketch	recordings .....
5:30 Songs; Orchestra ...	"Superman"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	The Drama Shop.....
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports comment	"Capt. Midnight": drama	News Service .....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Sports Reporter ..	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Sports reports .....
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; Town Crier ....
6:30 Frank Harper, songs	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup; Music..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today...	Lowell Thomas, news ..	'Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sports; Memory Lane ..	Sports results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" ...	'Ontario Show": Roland	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, News	March to Victory .....
7:15 Charro Gil Ritz	Young; comedy; orch..	News of the World	"The Johnson Family" ..	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30 Columbia Concert	Grand Central Station ..	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	"Melodic Moods"	Joe Neville's Orchestra.
7:45 Orchestra	Grand Central Station ..	Baritone and organ	"Melodic Moods"	Treasury Parade .....
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	"Your War"	Lucille Manners; Ross	Sizing Up the News"...	Jose Domingues' Orch..
8:15 Ted Collins; Tommy Riggs; Glyn	"Your War"	Graham; orchestra	"What Price Victory?"...	"Lest We Forget" .....
8:30 Landiel E. Davis	Meet Your Navy": orches.	"Information, Please";	"Songs for Marching	The Lyric Theater .....
8:45	tra; songs; choir	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Men"; orch.; chorus..	The Lyric Theater .....
9:00 "Playhouse": with	News dramatization:	'Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, News..	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Dorothy Lamour ..	"Spring Offensive"	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service ..	cal Album" .....
9:30 First Nighter: dram.	Attuck's Chorus	Party; Louise Massey;	"Double or Nothing"	"Classical Album" .....
9:45 sketch; G. Simms	Comment; songs	Singing Westerners; or	quiz, with guests	"Classical Album" .....
10:00 "How'm I Doin'";	"Party Line" program ..	'People Are Funny"	Network sports	News reports .....
10:15 Bob Hawk's Quiz ..	First Piano Quartet	quiz show; guests	Network sports	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 "A World at War" ..	Treasury Star Parade ..	"The Night of May 15";	Network sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk.	variety program	Network sports	Bunny Berrigan's Orch..
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Network sports	Jimmie Lunceford's Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Music	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Propaganda analysis ...	Frankie Masters' Orch..
11:30 Music; Master	Music You Want	Reflections in Rhythm;	"Tropical Serenade" ...	Day's End: music .....
11:45 Works of Music ..	Music You Want	orchestra; vocalists ...	"Tropical Serenade" ...	Day's End: News .....

Tremont Theatre Will Close Tonight

The Tremont Theatre will close tonight after a run of 15 weeks, it was announced yesterday by Lee Ephraim, manager. The theatre will be dark for the remainder of the season.

Warden's Actions Probed

Sequal of the forest fire season, William D. Alexander, district forest fire warden in Groton, was summoned to hearing before State Forester Austin F. Hawes on charges of "insubordination, poor judgment, poor leadership, poor co-operation, and giving false and malicious statements to the press." Mr. Alexander disagreed with superior officers over the setting of a backfire during the course of a woodland blaze in his district. He left the scene in a huff and later told reporters the backfire had increased instead of lessened the fire loss.

10,000 Connecticut Women Register With U. S. for Jobs

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 14 — Ten thousand women have registered with the United States Employment Service in Connecticut for work in factories, in offices and on farms. Conducting the registration independently after similar campaigns in other states were dropped, Connecticut thus leads the nation in recruiting its woman power for war work.

The registration was taken in most of the State's cities and towns while women were reporting at schoolhouses for their sugar ration cards. In Hartford, and a few other towns, the registration is being conducted separately, and the total of 10,000 names now on the roster of the Employment Service will be increased.

Only disappointment of the registration was the small number of women willing to do farm work. Factory jobs, with their short hours and high pay, were most sought. Clerical jobs were second. Farm work was near the bottom of the list, but the demand for women is likely to come from the farm with quite as much insistence as the demand from the factories and offices. When the strawberry crop reaches maturity in a few weeks both women and children will be sought as strawberry pickers.

Schemes to recruit additional farm labor multiplied this week. The farmers of Milford, where truck crops predominate, announced that they had taken care of their own needs by renting a camp from the Girl Scouts and preparing to fill it with high school and preparatory school boys who would work on farms throughout the summer. There will be 45 boys under the supervision of a Hotchkiss School English instructor, David Henry. College girls trained in home economics will do the cooking. The boys will pay $9 a week for their board and room.

Conscientious objectors may be brought to Connecticut from camps in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania to do farm work. A trial order for 10 men has gone forward through the United States Employment Service but there has been some hitch at Washington and the men have not yet arrived. The "CO's" would be paid $50 a month plus board and room, but would receive only $2.50 of the cash to spend themselves. The rest would be paid into a fund for postwar rehabilitation and relief. Some of the men in the conscientious objector camps are Mennonite farm boys from Pennsylvania, skilled farm hands.

The National Youth Administration and the University of Connecticut announced a plan to train boys for jobs as full-time hands on dairy and poultry farms. The first class of 20 will begin studying June 1. The course will last one month, with board, room and tuition free. The boys are being recruited from Connecticut and other states, and are to be between 17 and 24.

Fires Squenched

Rain put out the forest fires in eastern Connecticut, worst in many years, and Gov. Robert A. Hurley cancelled his order closing the woods to fishermen.

Farmers said the rain was worth "a million dollars."

Test Over Tin Cans

Hartford sent its first carload of tin cans to a processing plant, in an experiment with salvage of this metal. Only complaint was that housewives did not flatten them sufficiently.

Tempest in Teapot

A Japanese chauffeur and a Hungarian gardener got into an argument at Norwalk because the gardener had torn down the Japanese landscape prints in the chauffeur's room and replaced them with pictures of George Washington, Douglas MacArthur, and Colin Kelly. Dr. J. H. McHenry, their employer, discharged the Hungarian gardener.

In court, the doctor said he considered the episode "a cheap attempt to rub salt into the wounds of a man already injured and uncertain of his future."

The judge ordered the Japanese to invest $75 of his $100-a-month wages in war bonds.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home, VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home, VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Latin-American Songs, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Freedom Forum, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W2XR, Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Two Men and a Girl.
3:45 p. m.—"Broadway"; talk.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Sweet and Low.
5:30 p. m.—"Symphony of Melody."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—Marimba Melodies
7:30 p. m.—"Novelty Time"
7:45 p. m.—"Ink Spots"; Quartet.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Braves-St. Louis game.
5:00 p. m.—"Danaan"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods
8:00 p. m.—"Devil and Daniel Webster."
9:00 p. m.—Frank Blair, news.
9:15 p. m.—Jack Starr-Hunt; music.
9:30 p. m.—"America at the Ramparts."
10:00 p. m.—"Symphonietta."
10:15 p. m.—Griff Williams's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—"Production for Victory."
10:45 p. m.—Ted Weems's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—J. B. Priestly, London.
11:30 p. m.—Johnny Long's Orchestra.
11:45 p. m.—Carl Ravenna's Orchestra.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Books.
8:00 p. m.—News from Brazil and Brazilian Program. (Portuguese.)
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.

WBOS, 11.81mc (25.6m)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.73mc and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73

A. F. of L. Distributing Circulars Opposing Lewis' Dairy Farmer Campaign

Federation's War Attacks Milk Venture

Circulars declaring that the American Federation of Labor opposes John L. Lewis' campaign to organize the dairy farmers are being distributed today throughout New England.

Bundles of the circulars have been dispatched from A. F. of L. headquarters in Washington to key labor leaders over this region. These in turn are seeking to put them out, as one said today, "where they will do the most good."

"The American Federation of Labor does not—and will not—organize farmers into trade unions," declares the official stand of the A. F. of L. in opening war on the venture of Mr. Lewis into agriculture.

"No move in this direction has our sympathy or support.

"Respect Right of Farmers"

"We respect the right of farmers to join their own farm organizations to protect their economic interests.

"That is our stand!"

The circular of the A. F. of L. is labeled "An important message to the American farmer from his best customer," and contains also material on the 40-hour week, strikes, and labor's war record.

This is the first time that labor leaders connected with the A. F. of L. have ever had occasion to disavow intention to organize farmers in this region.

On the other side, Mr. Lewis, who is president of the United Mine Workers of America and first president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, seeks to enroll as many as possible of the 3,000,000 dairy farmers of the country in his union of coal miners.

Suspicion

In comment on the A. F. of L. counter-move, Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, said today:

"The Federation in Massachusetts and throughout the country looks on Mr. Lewis' moves among farmers with increasing suspicion, wondering why the head of a miners' union should concern himself with the organization of farmers, unless he has some undisclosed political movement in mind.

"The Federation is always willing to be helpful to farmers. Our relations in the section of the country are excellent. If they see fit to form organizations among themselves, it is perfectly all right, but to have Mr. Lewis start the job causes us immediately to think of the unnecessary split in the labor movement that was engineered by John L. Lewis."

Similiarly Cornelius F. Foley of Nashua, Secretary of the New Hampshire State Federation of Labor, said:

"I do not think that farmers should be organized into labor unions. They are employers. If you were to organize farm help alone, that would be another thing. I am not in sympathy with Mr. Lewis' drive to organize the dairy farmers of New England and will not support it."

Wide World

Handicraft Boom in Maine

Women take over as men and factories turn from peacetime production to wartime occupation. Where fabrics and knitted goods were formerly the product of power-driven machines, the nimble fingers of members of the Maine Craft Guild keep 'em spinning as they return to the arts of their forefathers. It is a co-operative organization with some 2,000 working members, a total of 55 classes in 21 communities throughout the State. Left: Mrs. Alta Hale of New Gloucester hand spinning angora wool to be knitted into bunny jackets, sweaters and scarfs by other members of the Guild. Center: Mrs. Sadie Swett, head of the Tenafly Weavers, right, instructs Mrs. Leete Gumboldt, left, and Mrs. June Howard, center, in the threading of a loom. Right: Miss Alicia Kay Smith, silversmith of Augusta, finishing the exacting job of drilling a border pattern on a silvery tray. Miss Smith makes and sells her own products and also serves as instructor in handicraft classes.

American Tiger Fighter Back to Join U. S. Force

War Activities in New England

American Tiger Fighter Back—A Worcester, Mass., man who relinquished a United States Navy commission to fight with the famous American Tiger Squadron in China and Burma, has reported back to serve with his own country.

He is Leo J. Houle, a student at Fitchburg Teachers College before he enlisted in Naval Aviation in 1940, who has served five months with the colorful squadron of American volunteers in the Chinese forces in the Far East.

His reinstatement with the United States forces was immediately approved by Lieut. Commander T. A. Collins, senior member of the Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Board for New England, and his early return to active duty was indicated.

The tall, dark-eyed pilot, who estimated that the American Tiger Squadron of 55 to 60 fliers and a ground crew of 300 had accounted for about 300 Japanese planes, said he and several other members of the group came home to join the American forces because they felt they could fight more effectively with better equipment than was available in Burma or China.

Mr. Houle said the Japanese were not to be underestimated in the air. Although asserting that, man for man, an American pilot was better than a Japanese, he said that the foe employed very effective air formations and was excellent in team work.

Camp Edwards Gas Rationing—Beginning Friday morning, all gasoline stations at Camp Edwards will operate on the ration card system, Lieut. Col. Howard S. Patterson, Camp Exchange Officer, said today.

It is generally believed that enlisted men will be rationed in the same capacity as civilian pleasure car drivers who must limit their driving until June 30 with "A" cards, entitling them to 21 gallons of gasoline for that period.

All Government cars, with Federal licenses, however, can get an unlimited amount of gasoline at any commercial station. Officers on travel orders using private cars may also get an unlimited supply by presenting such travel orders at commercial stations.

Wood Cutters Wanted—A call for several thousand volunteers to cut cord wood for home use in place of coal and fuel oil was issued today by the Massachusetts American Legion and the State Public Safety Committee. "Every shovelful of coal and gallon of oil that can be saved now is a death blow to the Axis," Richard F. Cunningham, State Legion Commander, declared.

Noted Schoolmaster Enlists—Dr. Francis D. Parkman, headmaster of St. Mark's School for Boys at Southboro, Mass., for the past 12 years, has resigned to take a commission in the United States Air Force. He will leave June 8 for his new duties.

No Night Farming—There will be no repetition of the mysterious lights that flashed seaward from an ocean-side field at Seabrook, N. H. A report of the incident Tuesday night which resulted in hasty mobilization of air wardens, was made by Civilian Defense authorities. The probers found a farmer harrowing his field. The tractor lights flashed seaward as he made the turn at one end of the field. The farmer has promised to refrain from nocturnal agricultural activities.

Funds for State Guard—Transfer of $15,000 from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's special extraordinary fund for the Massachusetts State Guard was approved yesterday by the Executive Council. The money would be used for guarding State armories. The Council also approved a similar transfer of $17,000 for alterations to the New Bedford State Pier for military purposes.

A Stop Put to This—Two Worcester, Mass., professional men in the armed services who have been using soldier's free mail privilege to dun clients at Uncle Sam's expense, have been warned to desist, Postmaster John T. Sheehan said today. He pointed out that free mail is solely for personal correspondence.

Defense Rises For So-Called Gas Chiselers

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Wars are not won by indiscriminate campaigns of condemnation against motorists nor by categorically classifying motorists as "chiselers" because the great bulk of motorists are found to require their automobiles for business purposes, the Automobile Legal Association declared today.

The Association's rise in defense of the great majority of motorists attempting to co-operate in gasoline conservation was occasioned by Henry Parkman's appeal for a campaign of scorn against Sunday motorists driving for pleasure and by the looks of surprise upon the faces of Government officials faced with voluminous appeals from motorists for "B" rationing cards.

It was pointed out by Paul Thibodeau, President of the Association, that his organization has consistently contended that the vast majority of local motorists living in a highly industrialized area use their cars for business purposes. A survey back in 1937, he said, disclosed that at least 65 per cent of Massachusetts motorists needed their cars in their work.

This should not be at all surprising, Mr. Thibodeau insisted, since this is one of the nation's greatest industrial districts.

On the other hand, he said, rationing regulations liberally provide a wide divergence of opinion on what is essential driving. And because of this divergence, many loopholes are found in the rationing rules which must give the motorist the benefit of the doubt until the rules are clarified.

Other motor groups such as the American Automobile Association joined the Legal Association in denouncing the appeal of Mr. Parkman, State Rationing Administrator, for a campaign of scorn, against Sunday drivers.

In this connection, Mr. Thibideau said:

"Indiscriminate attempts to force the motorist into co-operation can do far more harm than good. We've got to remember that the great bulk of motorists are sincere backers of Uncle Sam, anxious to do their part where this part is clearly defined by government regulations. Words of condemnation or dictatorial campaigns of aggression are dangerous to public morale upon which the nation's strength in war is founded."

Other motor officials would ask Mr. Parkman if pedestrians should first inquire of each motorist whether he was driving for pleasure or out on some errand of mercy or headed for a defense plant.

"Any attempts to pry down the lid on the legitimate use of the automobile is simply delaying the war effort," according to Mr. Thibideau. "And from all we can learn through private inquiries, few motorists are falsifying statements to the effect that they need their cars in their work and that using the bus would destroy their efficiency in their business. The Government doesn't want that or it would not have been so liberal in its wording regarding the driving rights of motorists."

Backman Names Director of OPA For Connecticut

Appointment of the last of New England's six State Directors of the Office of Price Administration was announced yesterday by Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional Director of the OPA.

The final appointment is that of Chester Bowles of Connecticut as Connecticut Director. Like Henry Parkman, Jr., of Massachusetts, and Fred S. Brynn of Vermont, Mr. Bowles is also serving as Rationing Administrator for his state.

Mr. Bowles is a Yale University graduate and is an advertising man.

The other New England directors are Christopher Del Sesto of Rhode Island, State Finance Director since 1941; Russell Lerman of New Hampshire, who has been Professor of the Science of Administration at Dartmouth College, and Edward C. Moran of Maine.

Mr. Backman also announced his appointment of Alan W. Furber, President of the Chandler Schools, as New England Regional Organization Executive of the Office of Price Administration.

Mr. Furber, who is on a leave of absence from the Chandler Schools for the duration of the war emergency, will be responsible for planning, organizing and exercising general control over location, territorial jurisdiction, personnel, office space and equipment of the war price and rationing boards throughout New England. He will retain the presidency of the Chandler Schools.

Appointment of three consultants to New England Regional Office of Price Administration was also announced.

Mrs. Alan R. Morse of Boston, Chairman of the Department of Public Welfare of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, will serve as consultant with regard to community and women's organizations. She has been a member of the Advisory Committee of the State Consumer Division, a section of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, since its inception.

Miss Eleanor Hayward of Wellesley Hills, Mass., former Director of Professional and Service Projects for the State WPA, will serve as consultant in connection with various departments of social welfare in the New England States. She is connected with the Babson Institute and is a member of the Family Security Committee of the Regional Office of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Service.

The third newly appointed consultant is Eugene L. Belisle of Boston, who is Chairman of the Greater Boston Consumer Committee on Milk, Research Chairman of the New England Conference on Undernourished Children, and Executive Director of the Massachusetts Mothers' Health Council.

Radio 'Hams' Have 15,000 In U. S. Services

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST HARTFORD, Conn., May 14—The nation's "hams," or amateur radio operators, shut down on their hobby since Pearl Harbor, today renewed their pledge of support to the Government war effort at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors here of the American Radio Relay League.

At their first annual meeting since wartime, the Board, besides renewing its pledges of co-operation, tendered the services of the League's station, W1AW, with the hope that it might be reactivated for code training purposes among civilians.

The Directors also noted that already more than 15,000 "hams" are in the military communications services of the United States, and that at least that many more are employed in civilian channels producing and operating much-needed radio equipment.

A feeling that the League should carry on its work of preserving the rights of amateur radio operators and to protect the frequencies which have been assigned to them was expressed by the entire board.

George W. Bailey, formerly of Weston, Mass., now of Washington, D. C., was re-elected President of the League by unanimous acclamation. Charles E. Blalack, Yuma, Ariz., was re-elected Vice-President. David H. Houghton, West Hartford, was appointed permanent Treasurer. Leave of basence was granted Maj. F. E. Handy, Communications Manager, and John Huntoon of West Hartford headquarters was appointed Acting Communications Manager.

N. E. Executives Pledge Price-Ceiling Support

The New England Newspaper Advertising Executive Association has pledged co-operation in supporting the price ceiling structure. In a telegram to Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, the members expressed their willingness, in view of the importance of the present price ceiling structure to both merchant and consumer, to co-operate fully with state and local OPA administrators.

Colonial Key Station Receives Radio Award

Boston's Station WAAB, key station of the Colonial Network, has won the William B. Lewis Award in the regional class for the most effective use of radiocasting in educating the radio audience on the war effort, it was announced here today. The award was given at the annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters in Cleveland, Ohio.

Germany Makes Compulsory The Use of Lightweight Autos

Foreign Trade Flashes

Lightweight automobiles are now compulsory in Germany, according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce.

All passenger car owners now driving medium or large-sized automobiles in Germany have been ordered by the police authorities to acquire as soon as possible lightweight cars in place of their present vehicles.

Owners of laid-up lightweight cars are ordered to place them at the disposal of used-car dealers, or sell them direct to persons who are in need of such vehicles, he said.

In case the supply of lightweight cars is insufficient to meet the demand under these circumstances, it is said, the necessary number of laid-up light vehicles will be confiscated and handed over to those looking for such type of vehicle.

Charcoal Units

In Australia, cars are being equipped with units for burning charcoal, and "filling stations" for such cars are being established. A chain of sales, service and charcoal supply stations for charcoal operated automobiles is already in operation on the highway from Melbourne to Sydney. Others are planned. Every main highway in Victoria now has a depot at intervals of 50 miles or less, where charcoal burning units for cars may be purchased and serviced, and where all charcoal gas users can obtain a supply of guaranteed, high-quality charcoal at a fixed price, it is reported.

C. I. O. Labor Leader Is Chosen By NWLB to Mediate Strike

A New England labor leader, Hugh Lyons, regional director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has been given an unusual labor assignment, it is announced at Washington.

Mr. Lyons has been chosen by the War Labor Board to mediate a labor problem at the Norma-Hoffman Bearings Corporation of Stamford, Conn.

This is the first time that a labor man has been selected to work out a labor dispute since the War Labor Board was formed.

Usually a three-man panel sits in, one representing management, one labor, and the third the public. When a single man has been given the job, he has been the representative of the public in all but two instances.

Mr. Lyons makes one of the two exceptions. In the other an employer was accepted by a union of the American Federation of Labor.

In Mr. Lyons' case, he was accepted by the company. The dispute is over wages. The union is the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of the C. I. O.

The C. I. O. Regional Director is a member of another major C. I. O. union, the United Mine Workers. He came here in 1939 from Illinois.

Named last year as an associate member of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board and then of the National War Labor Board, Mr. Lyons has spent most of his time in Washington since last June. He has participated in the mediation of a number of big industrial deadlocks.

Smith Domestic Dispute Heard

A wage dispute involving 200 domestic workers at Smith College came before the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration today.

Negotiations at Northampton, Mass., slowed to a deadlock last week, after the domestics had voted to strike if necessary to obtain what they asked.

Intervention by the State Board was particularly sought by Walter D. Collins of the Building Service Employees' International at Boston. A number of American Federation of Labor unions won an election held recently at the college by the State Labor Relations Commission.

HARTFORD, CONN.
G. FOX & CO.
Come, hear
Richardson Wright
editor-in-chief of
HOUSE AND GARDEN
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New British Minister to U. S. Well Known for His I.L.O. Work

By The British Press Service

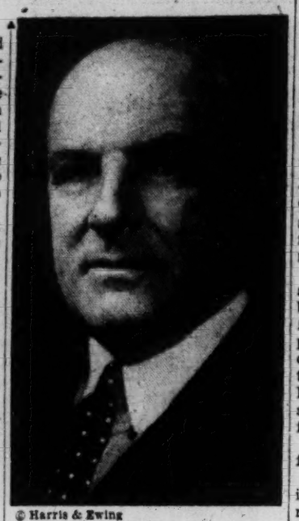
LONDON, May 14—Harold Beresford Butler, who has been appointed British Minister to Washington where he will also serve as Director General of British Informations Services, is well known for his work at the International Labor Office, of which he was Deputy Director from 1920 to 1932 and Director from 1932 to 1938.

He resigned to become the first Warden of the new Nuffield College at Oxford which was endowed by Lord Nuffield, the automobile manufacturer.

He was one of the three original organizers of the I. L. O. in 1919, and later in the same year went to Washington as its Secretary General.

As Director of the I. L. O., Mr. Butler traveled throughout Europe, America and Asia investigating labor conditions. He visited the United States many times; and in 1934, when the United States became a full member of the I. L. O., he attended the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in San Francisco. In 1936, he organized the first all-America labor conference under the auspices of the I. L. O. at Santiago de Chile, and the World Textile Conference in Washington in 1937.

He has written many studies of social and industrial conditions in different parts of the world, including "Industrial Relations in the United States," in 1927, and "Unemployment Problems in the United States," in 1931. He has recently published his impressions of the political and economic causes which led to the present war under the title, "The Lost Peace."



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Harold B. Butler
Appointed British Minister to Washington and Director General of British Information Services.

Pope Appeals For Objective Of Just Peace

VATICAN CITY, From Vatican Broadcasts, May 14 (AP)—The appeal of Pope Pius XII to the world's leaders yesterday to conclude a peace "on principles of justice and moderation even if it does not seem to correspond to aspirations," was accompanied by recognition that "there is no immediate hope of peace."

The Pope addressed his peace appeal "with impartiality to all belligerents and with equal affection for all sections of all peoples." But in an earlier section of his address the Pope attacked the anti-Christian methods of the leaders of "some countries" who are "bent on replacing right by force."

In his remarks attacking the foes of Christianity the Pope said:

"Today in some countries those in authority bent on replacing right by force trump up against Christians the same infringements of law which the Caesars of the first century pretended to have found in Peter and Paul and a countless line of innocent victims who are now effulgent with a halo of virtues.

"The crime trumped up against Christians is always the same—their unfaltering loyalty to the King of Kings and the Lord of Lords."

The Pontiff opened his remarks on peace by recalling that he always had worked for peace.

"But now," he said, "that people are living in painful anxiety, awaiting imminent military operations, we take the opportunity . . . to pronounce once again a word of peace. . . .

"While there is no immediate hope of peace, the destruction caused by war is forever accumulating. We make this appeal today with greater insistence in view of the menace of greater destructive weapons.

"The present political situation, with its ravages of moral and material values, with cruelty of unprecedented violence, will hardly allow of such an offer being accepted. . . .

"There certainly exists a social solution so that the wealth of nations can by public administration be distributed in such a way as to promote life and not death. . . .

"We now appeal to the heads of nations to secure a future for their nations, to purify their consciences before God and to restore the happiness of family life.

"We give them warm advice to conclude peace on principles of justice and moderation even if it does not seem to correspond to aspirations. . . ."

A Welcome From the Gulls

© Fox

First Signs of Spring

A season eagerly awaited by everyone brought the youngsters into the park at Kensington Gardens, London. This little girl and her mother made a bee-line for Round Pond where their crumbs were welcomed by the seagulls.

Lack of Politeness Points To Cracks in Nazi Morale

Is declining moral stamina in the Reich being reflected in a growing lack of politeness on the part of the German people and in a revival of traditional rivalries between the various parts of Germany? The question is taken up in the following article, the seventh in a series on conditions inside Germany.

By Theo von Merk
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Nazi regime has become seriously concerned with two recent developments in German civilian life, namely, the reappearance of traditional antipathies between erstwhile independent German states and the sharp decline in courtesy.

The lack of politeness on the part of the people is causing especial concern in high quarters because it has been interpreted as evidence of growing unrest, nervousness and declining moral stamina.

In recent months, Nazi propaganda chief, Dr. Joseph Goebbels has repeatedly urged Germans to be more patient and not to get excited over unimportant things.

At the request of the city's population, the Mayor of Dresden has promised to award prizes to street car conductors and inspectors of the trolley car system for "outstanding politeness even under the present conditions." In other cities the people have been warned that "cursing will not make the trolleys run oftener."

Politeness and Patriotism

Politeness has been made a patriotic duty tied to pubic morale and the national war effort. A slogan has been developed which runs about as follows: "Today politeness is a service to the community. An insolent person indirectly helps the enemy because he squanders what is more important than anything else—the nation's nerve capital. He is reducing working capacity at a time when an increase of performance should be our first duty."

Seconding Dr. Goebbels' motion for politeness, the Berliner Lokalanzeiger writes:

"Wherever one listens—in the marketplace, in the shops, at the butcher's, at the baker's, on the trolley, it is always the same—complaints and countercomplaints."

Because of the frequency of brawls and disturbances in resturants recently increased courtesy has been especially sought from waiters. Before the war Germans were treated with extreme courtesy and attention by the Herr Ober" in the better class cafes and restaurants. But now the Herr Ober has become what his title imples: a superior. Once he was the head waiter, the superior of the other waiters; later the title was applied to all waiters alike. But now he is the boss of the patrons.

The Waiter's Power

It is entirely up to him whether or not the patron eats. Not even a "tip" will make the "Herr Ober" polite. He does not care for the money because he cannot buy much for it anyway. On the other hand, he finds his newly won power gratifying to his ego.

Most Germans who eat in restaurants accept the new state of affairs, but occasionally some lose their tempers and there are scenes. The result is that a tense atmosphere prevails in most German dining rooms.

One of the most serious aspects of the situation is the brutality and callousness which has been developed in the German youth. German newspapers complain that many lads hardly out of school who have been to the front or on transport or other service behind the lines and in Poland appear to have lost all respect for human life and for their elders.

An authority on German church problems, declared in a recent article that the present generation in the Reich has not come into even casual contact with Christian influences.

The other development, the revival of ancient Germanic rivalries and antipathies, has been illustrated in trips made by relatively well-to-do Germans in search of better food and luxuries.

German newspapers in discussing "culinary geography" inferentially admit that the attempt of the Nazis to weld the different tribes of the German people into a unified whole has failed. Today, nine years after Hitler's assumption of power, the antagonism between North and South Germany, Prussia and Bavaria, appears as sthong as it used to be.

'Unity' Crumkles

The Manchester Guardian recently quoted the Schwarze Korps, the publication of Gestapo chief Heinrich Himmler, as complaining that "hardly had it been possible to forge a united Germany in which the Bavarian no longer looked upon the Prussian as subjects of Mephistopheles, than these tourists arrived and threatened to break up this unity once more by their greed."

From the tone of the Schwarze Korps article it would seem as though the hungry tourists from Prussia arriving in Bavaria had disrupted a unity which had already been achieved. It must have been a superficial unity indeed.

This writer has a copy of the same newspaper's issue of Aug. 10, 1939, in which a complaint is voiced, even more strongly over the absence of unity between the different tribes of the "united" German nation.

Then, too, it seems "culinary geography" played a big part. In the issue in the writer's possession, Schwarze Korps printed a whole page of complaints from several German Provinces about the Prussian visitors. It was said of them that they traveled "through the newly won parts of Germany tactless, greedy, dissatisfied, and complaining."

The same publications claim two and one-half years later that "culinary geography" was endangering an already achieved unity hardly sounds convincing. But it reveals that there is still a deep-rooted animosity between different parts of Germany and it must be quite outspoken if the organ of the Secret Police finds it necessary to bring the subject up.

Keep Press Strong to Aid Nation Is Plea Made to Business Groups

DETROIT, May 14 (AP)—Asserting that if we "keep the newspapers strong we'll keep the nation strong," Edward R. Grace, Detroit advertising executive, in an article in the annual newspaper number of the Adcrafter, today urged American business to support the press so that "newspapers do not become anemic, due to a starvation diet of greatly reduced advertising patronage."

"Perhaps it would be a good thing," Mr. Grace declared in the article, "if business leaders turned into editors themselves. Space in the newspapers is available and is not prohibitive in cost.

"A new type of editorial advertisement is needed. The kind of message that includes a discussion of all the facts as they pertain to a business operation.

"Manufacturers should figure out budgets which will permit at least a quarterly statement to the public, through the newspapers. Strong, simple, factual statements in advertisements can be very heartening, can lead the way to adjusted viewpoints and expectancies. They can arouse a type of patriotism that will spur the individual to new heights of physical and mental activities to help win the war."

Rumania Renews Calls for Return Of Transylvania

BERN, Switzerland, May 14 (AP)—Rumania's Premier, Gen. Ion Antonescu, was reported yesterday to have added his voice to the cries for return of Transylvania from Hungary—an issue which has put Rumania out of step with the Balkan new order designed by the Germans.

At an oath-taking ceremony for new officials on May 10, the Rumanian national day, Premier Antonescu declared the battles which the Rumanian Army had fought in the East—as a German ally against Russia—"will also bring their fruits in the west."

He added that he wished the Rumanians "living on the other side of the frontier" to hear his voice and told students of Transylvania to continue their fight for return of the area as "a national aim of Rumania."

Anti-Axis Nations To Study Methods Of Canada in Air

OTTAWA, May 14 (AP)—Air Minister C. G. Power told the House of Commons May 12 that representatives of the United States and 14 other anti-Axis nations would meet here next week to study the Canadian air training program, which he said had made greater progress than that of any other Allied nation.

The Royal Canadian Air Force now numbers more than 115,000, exclusive of women and attached Australian, New Zealand, and British personnel, he said, and a $42,000,000 home defense airdrome construction program is under way on both coasts, and civilian-operated air observer schools will be doubled in capacity.

To study Canadian methods and co-ordinate Allied air training, he said, representatives of the United States, Britain, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Southern Rhodesia, China, Norway, Poland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Greece, and the Netherlands would meet here in the most important anti-Axis conference of the war.

Hitler's Grip Keeps Italy in War

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Can Italy be "pushed out of the war"?

Before an answer to such a question can be ventured another must be asked:

Can Italy shake itself loose from Hitler's iron grip?

If you know the answer to the second question the answer to the first follows readily. The Italian people, according to accounts reaching this country, are anxious to have done with the war at any cost and would probably sue for peace the moment they felt they could free themselves from Hitler.

But the ability of the Italians to rid themselves of Hitler's control at this time is another matter.

German control over Italy has become iron-bound. Germans dominate the Italian police force and if Rome made even a faint gesture toward a separate peace the Nazis could quickly seize half a million Italian workers in Germany and hold them as hostages, like the French prisoners of war.

Embarrassing Questions

In any event it seems conclusive that the Italians are asking their Government more and more embarrassing questions to which the leaders are unable to give straightforward or satisfying answers.

In accordance with dictatorial tactics the Fascist Government apparently is trying desperately to divert public attention from the real issue and has, therefore, not only started a renewed drive for the annexation of long-coveted French territory, but has also gone so far as to announce a merciless investigation into the fraudulent practice of several high command officials.

It remains to be seen whether the Italian people will swallow the bait or whether the two-pronged governmental campaign will hasten the process of decomposition which has already reached a dangerous point.

News from Switzerland and Portugal tells of an alarming spirit of defeatism in the Italian navy. The sailors have become despondent as a result of their continuous defeats at the hands of British Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham in the Mediterranean and openly blame their leaders for clinging to utterly misconceived tactics.

French Fleet Grows

Their apprehension has been increased through what they call the "incomprehensible treatment" of the French fleet. While they are fighting against odds and losing one unit after another, they say, the French fleet is allowed to "bathe in the sun" and to grow, at least relatively, stronger.

The Italians say the main reason they entered the war was to gain mastery over the Mediterranean. But as things are now, they claim, they have no chance to reach that goal, for even if they could destroy the British fleet, they would still face a superior rival in their home waters.

According to word from Rome an Italian was overheard publicly ridiculing the promises Mussolini made to the nation two years ago. "Why aren't we in Tunisia, or Corsica, or, at least, in Nice?" he asked. "After all, are we or the French the ones who won the war?"

Complaints of this kind are general. Yet it would be wrong to conclude that the Italians are eager to make conquests. Far from that, the only thing they are interested in is to get over with the war.

Apathy in Libyan Drive

This sentiment is particularly strong among the soldiers, and this was a contributing factor in the halting of the Axis Libyan offensive of April 8 after a few days of patrol thrusts. The Italian units in Libya are reported to have shown such an unwillingness to fight that to continue the offensive would have led to an outright debacle imperiling the entire Axis position in the Mediterranean.

Allied intelligence sources have received information proving beyond all doubt that the morale in the Italian army and navy is lowering and forbids the further use of the forces for major operations. Therefore it would appear that the reopening of the African campaign cannot be considered until Hitler is able to land sufficient troops in Libya.

However, the season is rapidly coming to a close during which an offensive can be undertaken in the desert. The interval is very likely too short to carry out the necessary extensive regrouping. The probable result is that for some six months to come the Axis will be compelled to stay on the defensive in Libya.

Some military observers interpreted the "round-the-clock" air raids of the Nazis on Malta as a sign that the Germans were attempting to free the sea-route for more troops to Libya. But more recently there have been reports of withdrawals of German air strength from the Mediterranean, which would support the theory that the Axis is finding both the difficulties, and the needs elsewhere, inclining them away from major action in Africa's western desert.

Only yesterday the British reported that RAF fighters had shot down off the Coast of Africa 13 Nazi Junker 52's of the type used to carry troops over the sea.

Fed Up With Fascism

What will become of Italy's internal conditions in this period is another question. It is difficult to see how they can take a turn for the better. More than nine tenths of the population is fed up with Fascism. This is not a recent development, The Italians have been weary of Fascism since it became clear that Mussolini's principal achievements consisted of banning beggars from the streets, clothing traffic policemen in white uniforms, and making trains run on schedule. None of these achievements mattered very much to the Italians.

What mattered was their standard of living. In this respect they soon found Fascism to be a complete failure. Salaries and wages were lowered or, at the best, remained stable, while the cost of living rose year by year. Today, the Italians are infinitely worse off than they were at any time since the foundation of their kingdom in the second half of the nineteenth century.

To a country of Italy's geographical position and economic structure, the unhampered flow of imports is a vital issue. Italy's home-grown foodstuffs do not meet her requirements and she lacks most of the raw materials on which modern industry is based.

Lack of Substitutes

Since June, 1940, all sources of overeas imports have been closed. Cotton, for instance, used to come from India and Egypt, wool from South America and Australia, rubber and tin from the Netherlands Indies, manganese from Russia and China, molybdenum from the United States, asbestos from Canada, Southern Rhodesia and Russia, nickel from Canada and New Caledonia, oil from the Americas and the East Indies.

There is hardly a substitute for any of these materials. Yet the list of Italian deficiencies is a long one. The country has no iron, no coal, no copper, no gold or silver. Its only war asset, apart from mercury and sulphur, is its water power.

Owing to lack of raw materials hundreds of factories had to close down and hundreds more, including those engaged in most essential war production are working only one or two days a week.

The only source from which Italy can get raw materials is Germany. But the Reich itself is in no position to ship anything like the amount required. Labor shortage and transportation hitches thwart the schedules of delivery even in those categories where Germany's own supply is plentiful, as in coal, for instance, and iron. For what they do get, the Italians have to pay their allies heavily.

Owing to the desolate condition of Italy's finances, most of the payments are made in kind, predominantly in foodstuffs. This, in turn, increases the country's food shortage.

Recently all the Italian prefects were summoned by Mussolini to discuss the food problem. They agreed that it helf first rank among Italy's internal problems, but that was about all they did, apart from listening to the Duce's thundering against the "cheaters" whom he said he would strike inexorably.

All over the country signs of malnutrition have become visible. The average diet which by the beginning of this year was 25 per cent below normal has dropped by another 15 per cent, as a result of further cuts in the bread, butter, and meat rations. It is to be expected that a sharp attack will be led against the "black markets" where the people who are well-off can still buy almost everything they want, although they have to pay fantastic prices.

It already has been announced that the capital penalty will be imposed upon hoarders. But neither this nor any other measure will ease the strain. Even if the whole illegal trade in foodstuffs could be stopped, the total of available victuals would not rise by more than 1 or 2 per cent.

Maneuver of Diversion

That is the true motive behind Mussolini's recent attempt to bring questions of foreign policy into the foreground and to rekindle the former demand for annexations. The whole procedure is simply a maneuver of diversion. It is a dangerous maneuver, since it is bound to make Mussolini clash with Pierre Laval.

Such a development is certain to suit Hitler well, since up to now he must have realized that he can draw far greater advantages from a compliant France than from an allied Italy.

Hitler may already have had some such thoughts in the summer of 1940. That would explain why Italian claims on French territory were neither dealt with in the armistice nor backed up by Hitler at any later time.

It is, of course, impossible to foretell which of the two "friends" Hitler will decide to drop first, but at the moment Mussolini appears to be the more probable choice. Nazi politics is no longer dependent upon the existence of a strong Fascist party in Italy. German air squadrons under Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring in Sicily, several thousand Gestapo men, and some 200,000 Nazi soldiers all over the country are considered sufficient to tackle any emergency—with the Black Shirts, without the Black Shirts, or against the Black Shirts.

The Fascists have lost not only the war but the whole game.

Sugar Ration Rise Seen; Also, Postwar Control

NEWARK, N. J., May 14 (AP)—John E. Dalton, Executive Secretary of the United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, predicted May 13 the volume of sugar allowed rationed consumers will increase rather than decrease, and price control and rationing will continue after the war.

Mr. Dalton, speaking at a meeting called by Gov. Charles Edison to acquaint consumers with rationing problems, said control would continue to prevent a recurrence of postwar inflation of 1920, which sent sugar soaring to 25 cents a pound.

Princeton's R. O. T. C. In Last Cadet Review

PRINCETON, N. J., May 14 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, commanding general of the Second Corps Area, reviewed Princeton University's largest field artillery R. O. T. C. unit in history at its annual Regimental Day ceremonies May 12.

The review marked the final cadet function for approximately 100 seniors who will receive commissions in the Officers Reserve Corps next month and go on active duty in the Army.

Home by Christmas, Czech President Says

LIVERPOOL, England (AP)—President Benes of the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile "confidently believes we shall be back in our own country by Christmas," a member of his Cabinet declared today.

Addressing a public meeting here, Finance Minister Vladislav Feierabend asserted: "Germany herself has admitted that to prevent collapse she must defeat Russia this summer."

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Allies to Smash Tarakan As Japanese Oil Source?

By Robert G. Wertheimer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the British and Chinese again in possession of the burned old fields of Burma it would not be surprising if the United Nations launched hard-hitting aerial attacks on the island of Tarakan off the east coast of Borneo.

This small island is the only place where the "scorched earth" policy of the Allies will not prevent the Japanese from obtaining oil for many months. The petroleum here is close to the surface and can be tapped as soon as the Japanese can repair the wells which Dutch troops destroyed. Moreover, it has excellent chemical qualities and can be used as bunker oil without refining.

Tarakan produces approximately 5,000,000 barrels of oil annually, compared with 7,000,000 barrels for the rest of Borneo combined.

The oil needs of Japan before the outbreak of the war were supposed to be acute—a supposition which there is now reason to suppose is unjustified. Some speculations about the Japanese attack four months ago went even so far as to assume that Japan went to war because of lack of oil after the embargo by the United States. Such exaggerations are likely to mislead us about the real significance of the oil problem for Japan.

Only 150,000 Motor Cars

Japan as youngest among the industrialized nations has an extremely small consumption of petroleum for civilian use. She has not more than 150,000 motor cars for a population of more than 70,000,000, and her basic rice-agriculture is not mechanized. Japan needs mainly diesel and fuel oil for her merchant marine and Navy, and lubricants for her industry. Her need of aviation gasoline is more a qualitative than a quantitative problem.

Industrial and civilian consumption of Japan amounts to 1,000,000 barrels of lubricants and 4,000,000 barrels of light and medium motor fuel annually. The big consumers are the merchant marine, the Navy and the Army. The Japanese merchant marine is one of the leading factors which could enable Japan to benefit materially from its conquest of Far Eastern raw materials. Japan has a merchant fleet of 7,000,000 tons not including cargo and tramp boats for local transportation needs. The building capacity must be estimated at 1,000,000 tons annually, compared with 500,000 tons in 1939 and 620,000 tons in the peak year 1919.

Japanese shipping losses to date are estimated at 500,000 tons and are not believed to change the picture in a decisive way.

The fuel and diesel oil needs of this fleet during the war may reach 10,000,000 barrels annually. The Japanese Navy is estimated to consume 15,000,000 barrels annually at the present time, and similar quantities are required by all other fighting services. Thus a maximum consumption of 45,000,000 barrels of oil annually would seem to be needed for war and about 20,000,000 barrels in peacetime.

During the past five years Japan pretended to consume 35,000,000 barrels of oil annually and based her imports on this figure. Therefore it would seem that Japan at the beginning of the war had stored at least 80,000,000 barrels of oil, sufficient for two years' warfare, even without home production or imports.

Japan has 50 high-speed oil tankers with a carrying capacity of 460,000 tons.

Japan's main oil imports came from the United States and the Dutch East Indies. In the period from 1934 to 1940 the United States sold to Japan 170,000,000 barrels of oil. In 1940 alone Japan imported 25,000,000 barrels from the United States and 9,000,000 barrels from the Dutch East Indies. The latter exported 14,000,000 barrels to Japan in 1941. In the years preceding the war Japan built up refineries at home with a refining capacity of 21,300,000 barrels annually.

Japan Has Several Sources

In surveying Japan's oil resources, four sources must be considered:

1. Japan proper and Formosa. Production in the small fields available here was brought up to 3,200,000 oarrels in 1941.

2. Sakhalin Island. The northern half of this island which belongs to Soviet Russia contains large lakes of oil. This section of northern Sakhalin has been leased to Japan since 1920. Out of an annual output of 4,000,000 barrels, about 2,000,000 barrels went to Japan in 1941.

3. Shale oil deposits in Manchuria. Located at Fushun, the shale oil formations of several billion tons, containing extractable oil of approximately 6 per cent, were the main resources for the Japanese oil self-sufficiency program before the outbreak of the war. Ambitious plans aimed at an annual production of 10,000,000 barrels by the end of 1943. Last year output amounted to 3,500,000 barrels and it is unlikely that production will reach more than 7,000,000 barrels by 1943, due to shortages in material for the construction of plants.

4. Synthetic oil. Japan has been building up her synthetic fuel production by liquefaction of coal. Twelve plants of this type operate in Japan and there are five additional plants in Manchuria and some in Sakhalin and Korea. An oil output of 15,000,000 barrels by the end of 1941 was originally planned. Coal shortages have not permitted the fulfilment of the program, and the output of oil from coal has not surpassed 4,000,000 barrels in 1941. Total Japanese coal production including Manchuria is limited to 60,000,000 tons annually and the liquefaction of coal requires 10 per cent of the total Japanese coal production for every 1,000,000 tons of synthetic oil.

Japan, therefore, had about 13,000,000 barrels of oil annual production from home sources, Sakhalin, shale oil and synthetic oil at her disposal at the outbreak of the war. This quantity corresponds to 30 per cent of present Japanese oil consumption. The additional requirements of about 30,000,000 barrels annually can be supplied from stored oil for at least two years as already pointed out.

Oil production in the Far East represents only a small percentage of world oil. All oil-producing areas in the Far East, exclusive of Japan and Sakhalin, produced about 80,000,000 barrels in 1941 with a similar refining capacity.

Soviet Russia, for example, produced about 240,000,000 barrels in the same year, and the countries of the Persian Gulf produce and refine 120,000,000 barrels annually. Abadam, a Persian Gulf port, has the largest oil refinery in the world with a 100,000,000-barrel refining capacity.

Possession of the oil resources of the Far East is of importance to Japan at the present moment chiefly because it makes the supply problem of oil for the United Nations increasingly difficult.

The "scorched-earth" policy has deprived Japan of the benefits from her oil conquests for at least this year, but the following rich potential oil-producing territories came under Japanese rule:

The Dutch East Indies produced 60,000,000 barrels annually with the main oil wells in Sumatra and Borneo. More than 1,800 wells were under operation when the attacks by the Japanese took place.

Six to 10 Months' Work

The Dutch did such a good wrecking job on the wells that the Japanese will have to bore new shafts to a depth of 1,000 to 6,000 feet in order to obtain a new flow of oil. All surface installation must be replaced. While oil shipment from Balik-Papan near the sea coast do not require special pipe lines, pipe lines to Pladjac from the richest oil districts at Palembang and Jambi in Sumatra must be rebuilt.

Even with full equipment at hand it will take at least 10 months until wells can be partly rebuilt. It is unlikely that the Japanese will begin to build refineries which would take them much longer.

Java is a smaller producer with 6,000,000 barrels while Sumatra, as already mentioned, supplies the bulk of the Dutch East Indian oil.

The British Protectorates of Sarawak and Brunei, both on Borneo, produce 7,000,000 barrels of oil annually. The oil of the latter source must be piped to the refinery at Lutong on the west coast of Borneo. The scorched-earth policy was also carried out successfully in this region.

The next major oil fields in the Far East are in central Burma, 65 miles north of Minbu in the Irrawaddy Valley. These fields, which the British recently burned, yielded 8,000,000 barrels in 1941. Burma oil is close to the surface, 1,600 to 3,200 feet deep, but restoration of production will require at least six months and refineries must be built.

The oil production of British India is small, amounting to 2,000,000 barrels annually. A part of it comes from the safe northwestern region of the Punjab. Smaller wells in Assam are close to Burma. India has a refining capacity of 12,500,000 barrels annually in the industrial region near Calcutta.

After four months of war the Japanese have succeeded in blocking all the oil resources in the Far East except the small production of British India and have rendered the oil supply to China extremely difficult.

However, with the exception of the island of Tarakan, its newly acquired oil resources will be of no value to Japan for many months. She has not the equipment to rebuild refineries and, even if she had, it probably would take her two years to do it.

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London Builds Its Bridges

Associated Press

Visual Report on Waterloo Span Progress

A view of the new Waterloo Bridge, in London, taken from Brettenham House on the Middlesex side of the river. The bridge, when completed, will have six traffic lanes and it is hoped to have two of them open in September. It was begun in 1938 and is estimated to cost £1,250,000.

I. L. O. Prepares for Pitfalls Of Postwar Reconstruction

MONTREAL, May 14 (CP)—Economic and social breakdowns after the war could result easily in revolution in some countries unless a wise course of postwar reconstruction planning is followed, Edward J. Phelan, Director of the International Labor Office, said recently.

Mr. Phelan, who returned to North America last week from an I. L. O. Emergency Committee meeting in London, said that such reconstruction planning must be international in scope. Even with such planning it is impossible, he said, to promise that the world will come through the postwar emergency, but "undoubtedly it is the best way to handle the situation.

The I. L. O. leader, who occupies the post formerly held by the United States Ambassador to London, John Winant, said the "postwar emergency could be even greater than the war emergency." In connection with such a possibility, he declared that "the war will be ended with most European industry out of action and the countries which will be in the greatest need of restoration will be those without capital."

Co-operation Held Essential

It would be impossible for any one country, of itself, to have enough capital, ships, and other facilities to be successful in bringing about its own reconstruction, said Mr. Phelan, and it was because of this that international co-operation would be needed.

"One very rich nation might manage for a very short time, but that nation would be living behind walls, in isolation, in the midst of a chaotic world," said Mr. Phelan.

The Emergency Committee, a small body to which the governing body of the I. L. O. has delegated its authority for the duration of the war, was unanimous in agreeing on all points brought up at the London meeting, Mr. Phelan said. The Committee is composed of six government representatives from the United States, Canada, Great Britain, India, Mexico, and the Netherlands, three members representing employers, and three members representing workers.

Three main points were agreed upon at the meeting:

1. That all postwar reconstruction work must be judged in terms of social repercussions.

2. That the I. L. O. would act as a kind of clearing house for plans represented by various governments.

3. That wartime governmental machinery should be used for the transition from a war economy to a peace economy.

Advisory Committee

Mr. Phelan said an advisory committee would be established to decide whether the various plans presented "would help or hinder" social reconstruction. This committee, which would be compact, has yet to be named.

The I. L. O. represents about 46 countries, said Mr. Phelan, and the various governments "are anxious to use the I. L. O. as the machinery through which the democratic nations can have a voice in reconstruction plans and can keep the weight of public opinion behind those plans."

'10-'12 Buffalo Plane Off to Smithsonian

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 14 (AP)—The first Buffalo-built airplane has been taken from a dusty storage room and dismantled—first step in a journey which may take it to the Smithsonian Institution.

The monoplane, equipped with a retractable tricycle landing gear, wooden-spoked landing wheels, and two pusher propellers, was constructed between 1910-1912, several years before Buffalo's present aircraft industry was started.

Dr. Charles M. Olmsted, Buffalo, its designer, describes the craft as the "country's earliest laminated-wood, stressed-skin constructed airplane." The landing gear and retractable wheels are "old stuff now," Dr. Olmsted said, "but it was far in advance when the plane was built."

The ship never was fully completed—it "died of financial malnutrition shortly before its birth," Dr. Olmsted asserted—but wind-tunnel tests indicated the plane probably would have been superior to any of its day.

The craft, which was to have been powered by a 50-horsepower motor, also was equipped with robust landing skids and nose built for landing in a plowed field, a feat which would overturn most modern planes, Dr, Olmsted explained.

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British-Russian-U. S. Labor Plan

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 14—An all-out move is now under way to get British, Russian, and United States workers to co-operate in achieving the stepping up of United Nations war material output and at the same time lay the foundations for a better postwar understanding.

Outward evidence of this is the present visit to the United States of the British trade-union leader, Sir Walter Citrine, coupled with simultaneous reporting back in Russia of Soviet trade unionists who have completed a thorough-going probe into British war industries and the wartime conduct of Britons.

Sir Walter has taken across the Atlantic an invitation to the American labor movement to associate itself with the Anglo-Soviet trade-union committee.

Extension of Co-operation

Meanwhile Soviet workers representatives back in Russia are gaining wholehearted support throughout their country for closer working with Britain and extension of co-operation to the United States.

For instance, the Leningrad trade union, after hearing from its spokesmen who have been in Britain, approved a decision to speed development of an Anglo-Soviet trade-union movement.

Workers of besieged Leningrad heard from their own countrymen that British men and women workers are unanimous in their wish to do everything in their power to speed victory to freedom-loving peoples over Hitlerism.

The British Broadcasting Company has transmitted a message to the United States from Mr. Herbert Tracey, British trade-union press officer, about Sir Walter's visit to America in which Mr. Tracey said: "You heard something about the Anglo-Soviet trade-union committee when the Soviet trade-union mission came to Britain about four months ago. The Soviet delegates have been in intimate contact with leaders of our own unions. They visited our great industrial centers, met workers in more than 60 factories and addressed meetings.

Satisfied With Results

"Before they went back, the Russian delegation said they were entirely satisfied with opportunities they had had for fulfilling the purpose of their mission and they were convinced that their meetings with British working men and women would serve to reinforce friendship between British workers and the workers of Soviet Russia.

"At the last meeting of the Anglo-Soviet committee it was suggested that the possibility of associating the American labor movement with its work should be explored. Sir Walter is in America now at the invitation of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to discuss this proposal."

While Sir Walter is initially in contact with the A. F. of L. his mission aims at securing the co-operation of all American labor.

Some Factors to Correct

There is no illusion in London that Soviet trade unionists are presenting their countrymen with nothing but a glowing picture of British factory efforts and the British war effort generally. Enough has been published to show that the Russians were critical of aspects of British management and workers' organization.

It would be folly also to expect the Russians to see eye to eye with the official British attitude, which has hitherto deemed it impracticable for the British to launch a full-scale second front offensive to relieve Soviet armies. In fact, a large part of the British public has sided with the Soviet view on this question.

But little doubt is felt here that the Russians were fully convinced of the widespread British determination to understand and work with the Soviet and that the visitors left Britain with the highest admiration for British wartime morale and the determination of ordinary British folk to face any sacrifices for a complete victory.

Practical Basis Sought

While official wheels are turning to give practical form to this desire for co-operation, unofficial meetings and conferences throughout Britain are also seeking a basis for such accord.

For instance, a conference for this purpose at Friends House in London recently brought together speakers from widely differing walks of life.

A notable contribution came from Lord Horder, physician successively to George V and George VI, who has deplored the harm the Bolshevik bogy had done in the past. He now contends that one of the greatest contributions to understanding would be effected by bypassing wherever possible colored Ministers and other high officials and even societies, and bringing the English-speaking and Soviet peoples themselves into direct contact.

He called for recognition of differences in national temperament and outlook, but not any consequent self-depreciation.

'The People' New Party in England

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—Several members of Parliament today announced formation of a new political party called "The People."

While its announced policy is to abolish "inefficiency" in politics, the identity of the members suggested it was largely opposed to Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

The party is headed by W. G. Brown, Independent, who recently defeated the Government candidate in Rugby; Capt. Alec Stratford Cunningham-Reid, Conservative; and Edgar Louis Granville, Liberal National.

New Delhi Summer a Sacrifice

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW DELHI, India, May 14—The Government used to move to Simla, in the mountains, in summertime, but this year is staying here in the interest of the war effort.

Just what this means in the way of sacrifice is being appreciated.

The temperature has gone above 110 officially, and experienced Englishmen say it will go at least 10 degrees above that "when the heat really begins."

And everybody knows that the official temperature is 10 degrees or more below what the man on the street experiences.

One doesn't suntan; he fries.

Englishmen who have been here a long time have devised a few gadgets for easing the situation, but it's a long way from solution.

Everyone wears sun helmets, shorts and loose bush jackets that are supposed to be the most comfortable possible in heat, and many pudgy military knees are sunburned as a result.

Pilots say the temperature cools off at 9,000 feet, but declare they still are completely comfortable in shorts at 20,000.

The greatest boon to heat-ridden mankind here is lime squash. This is a drink made of lime juice and either soda or water.

If you plot your course, you can get through the day safely in New Delhi. You simply lay out your course from one lime squash to another, doing what business you can in between.

A lime squash cost Europeans eight annas—17 cents. That is a day's wage for an Indian common laborer.

Washington doesn't "hold a candle" to this place. It stays hot all night. Everybody who can sleeps under an electric fan.

But New Delhi has its attractions. The movie houses are air-cooled and they show relatively recent American films.

There is a sort of Miami atmosphere to New Delhi, although it has no beach. The town is full of good things to buy, and India is one of the few remaining places in the British Empire where white bread is served.

The automobile taxi supply is strictly limited, but there are plenty of tongas, little two-wheeled cars in which the passengers on one axle are balanced against the horse on the other.

Bicycles have taken on new popularity, and British hostesses now can be seen pedaling torridly to town.

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John Wanamaker

Congress Finds Its 'X' Cards Unknown Quantity–Politically

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—A good many Congressmen decided today that gasoline "X" cards are a political liability rather than an asset.

They feared that the "X" on the cards might mark the spot which they had formerly occupied in Congress, when this fall's election rolls around.

Twenty Congressmen who previously secured "X" cards were reported to have turned them back for A or B cards. Congressional cards are granted on a no-question-asked basis.

A resolution by Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California gave the Senate, in recess yesterday, its first opportunity to discuss the matter. The Downey resolution would pledge Senators to seek no special favors, such as "X" cards, because of political position.

Was It Clarified?

Congressmen were still trying to puzzle out the meaning of the clarifying statement issued by rationing czar Leon Henderson regarding their Congressional status. In essence, about all that the Henderson statement did was to say that Congressmen are being put on their honor like other people. They can make their own representations as to whether their cars are used in official business or not. Class "X" cars are authorized, he said, if all, or substanially all, of the use of the vehicle is certified by the applicant to be for official business.

Mr. Henderson also ruled today that supplementary gasoline supplies will be available for motorists who are on trips when rationing starts and to persons using their own cars to take small children to school. He formally removed the 50-mile twilight zone west of the curtailment area boundary.

Reaction to rationing in Eastern States indicated the public is still not aware of the seriousness of the fuel and tire shortage. Emphatic official reaffirmation of this is expected shortly. Government spokesman yesterday declared that the Army is now using steel instead of rubber treads on all new tanks, despite a 10 per cent reduction in speed. Another spokesman declared there will be no more rubber, synthetic or natural, for civilian use, for the duration. The rubber shortage is apt to cause extension of the gasoline rationing, as a rubber conservation measure, to other sections of the country outside the East.

Dr. Charles F. Phillips, Acting Chief of the Office of Price Administration's Tire Rationing Division, said he felt there is no excuse for gasoline cards because there is no excuse for pleasure or "convenience driving."

The controversy over the Congressional "X" cards branched out in a new direction with word that 47 secretaries of Congressmen had also received them. The practice was stopped with an order from officials to register no more secretaries in that category and to turn in the names of those who made "X" card applications.

The OPA let it be known that if the number of "X" and "B" cards getting into circulation is too large, the three-gallon basic unit for A cards will have to be cut. The result awaits tabulation of the number of "X" and "B" cards distributed to 8,500,000 Eastern Seaboard motorists.

In defending the right of Congress to get "X" cards some Representatives took the position that members are essential to the war effort and indispensible to their constituents. Thus Representative Leland M. Ford (R) of California interpreted Mr. Henderson's mild efforts to restrict Congress as a slap at the Constitution. The Constitution, Mr. Ford said, clearly sets forth that Congress "is an independent branch of the Government" entitled to "X" cards. Declaring "We are faced today with an OPA attempt to define the duties of Congress," he added:

"If he is successful in this attempt, it means that the Congress will have to abdicate and will have to turn over the duties of their offices to these bureaucratic groups. . . . Can it be that this man has become so saturated with power that he comes out boldly and says that Congress is not essential? . . . Any half-baked idiot should know that automobiles today are necessary to carry on business. What would happen to Congress if this form of transportation were taken away?"

May Halt Traffic

PHILADELPHIA, May 14 (AP)—Motorists throughout the nation are warned that all nonessential traffic may be halted through gasoline rationing to save rubber.

The civilian will get no more rubber, either synthetic or natural, during the war, Dr. C. F. Phillips, head of the OPA's tire rationing division, declared and "it is highly probable that tires he now has on his car eventually will be requisitioned for use on essential vehicles."

He told interviewers that a recent survey showed consumers were hoarding 1,600,000 tires and added:

"If they don't come in under the present voluntary Government purchase plan, we'll find other means of getting them."

John L. Rogers, Director of the Motor Transport Division of ODT, who accompanied Dr. Phillips here for a series of conferences, said "sightseeing and race track busses" will be barred from the highways "almost immediately" as nonessential.

He added that a scarcity of truck parts also was growing serious.

'Number One Man Among the Willkies'

Associated Press

Wendell L. Willkie **Mrs. Willkie** **Philip Willkie**

Mr. and Mrs. Willkie congratulate their son, one of 458 midshipmen graduated with the rank of ensign in New York, May 12. Young Willkie and his classmates attended the Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School aboard the U. S. S. Prairie State. Proud of his son's accomplishments Mr. Willkie said, "Philip is the number one man in the Willkie family this week. I'm just his dad."

Canada Clamps Lid Tighter On Gasoline and Rubber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 14—Growing shortages of gasoline and rubber are forcing the Dominion Government to take new steps to cut down on transportation.

Reassessment of the qualifications of many preferred ratings among fuel consumers, which was announced yesterday, means recognition that the fuel supply is itself changing. Thus, while the basic allowance of 300 to 380 Imperial gallons of gasoline a year is still in effect, many automobile operators have had their rating shifted to the (A) or minimum consumption, while tourists who have hitherto been allowed 100 gallons, are being cut down to 20 gallons after May 15.

Measures to conserve rubber and oil continue to be progressively enforced. The Government has clamped down on the manufacture of motor vehicles for nonessential purposes, and it is now the task of the transit controller to ensure that there will be a minimum use of operating motor vehicles by the civilian population and a maximum and at the same time most economical use by those engaged in the war effort.

Collection of Scrap Rubber

Already the manufacture of tires for passenger cars, agricultural implements and trucks has been stopped. All stocks of tires have been put in Government charge and cannot be sold except under permit. An organization has been formed to collect all scrap rubber available.

Manufacture of passenger cars and of commercial trucks, at first curtailed, has been entirely stopped. The only trucks now produced are for war needs and anyone hoping to get a vehicle marked for Army use will have to prove that the need is absolutely essential.

There are from 5,000 to 6,000 passenger cars still in the hands of dealers, and it is stated that the dealers themselves are conscientiously refraining from selling these cars except to those having a clear priority right, such as doctors, fire fighters, and police.

The motor vehicles controller in the Department of Munitions and Supply also has in his charge about 4,000 cars and only where essential need is proved, are any of these vehicles let out of his hands. From the production and distribution angles the control is nearly watertight.

From this point it rests with other controllers of the Munitions and Supply department to see that motor vehicles now operating are put to the most effective use. For the future there is the synthetic rubber plant costing $35,000,000 which is being constructed, but the output of this plant will supply war needs only.

Asked to Limit Speed

Gasoline has been rationed since early in April, and warnings had gone out that categories would be reviewed as they are now. People were urged to use their cars as little as possible, and to keep down speed to less than 40 miles an hour.

They were asked to share their cars with their neighbors, so that a minimum of cars will be on the road at one time. They have been also asked to carry their purchases home so that deliveries from stores by motorcar will be cut down, and storekeepers have been forbidden to deliver small purchases. Commercial trucks may not carry picnic parties, or their licenses will be rescinded.

One of the latest measures to conserve oil has been the order to about 600 establishments east of the Rockies, including banks, warehouses, theaters, apartment buildings, and commercial and industrial plants to switch from oil to coal or some other fuel for their heating systems. The control is becoming progressively more drastic. It is pointed out that more than 80 per cent of the oil used in Canada comes from outside the country, that the tanker situation is serious, that the United States needs its tank cars for its growing war production, and that while this country has one pipe line from the Midwest to Sarnia, Ontario, and another from Portland, Maine, to Montreal, others cannot be built just now because the metal used in their construction is needed elsewhere.

Taxi Limits Reduced

It is for this reason that the Government found it necessary to curtail the use of taxis, prohibiting their use as busses, and limiting a fare to 15 miles. Even so, there are more curtailments in prospect.

It has been stated that busses will have to be diverted from runs where they are less urgently needed to more crowded areas. Mass traffic will be given the right of way, and municipal services will see that this is carried out. Duplication and overlapping in transit services will be eliminated.

Shoppers will have to keep out of streetcars and busses during the hours when people are being carried to and from work in the mornings and late afternoons. Industry and labor will have to agree to changes in hours of work to ease the congestion of certain hours.

With this as a framework, George S. Gray, the new transit Controller of the Department of Munitions and Supply, and James Archambault, Assistant Controller, will make public the steps they are taking to take care of the increasing transportation needs of war industries. They have set up four regional offices, at Vancouver, Regina, Toronto, and Halifax, to help them in the administration of transit control.

This refers to passenger traffic. Freight problems, with questions of elimination of duplication in this important branch of transport, are in the hands of another control department.

Ickes Says Gas Rationing In East Is Here to Stay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—Gasoline rationing in the East will go on indefinitely and may be extended to the whole nation to save rubber, Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes said today.

Motorists will be required to use ration cards in Oregon and Washington beginning June 1. Determination whether the rest of the nation will follow suit when the permanent rationing system goes into effect July 1 will be made by Leon Henderson, head of the Office of Price Administration.

Predicting that gasoline rationing is here to stay "more or less indefinitely," Mr. Ickes said any relief would depend upon the acquisition of more tankers and of a pipeline from Midcontinent oil fields to the East Coast.

His aides have presented to the War Production Board a plan for a cross-country oil pipeline that would take 300,000 tons of steel instead of the 400,000 proposed last summer. Mr. Ickes reiterated his support for a pipeline as the only sure solution to an East Coast gasoline famine. "You can't sink a pipeline," he declared.

Mr. Ickes said his office had looked carefully into the possibility of barge transportation of oil by way of the intracoastal waterway, but has found the supply of barges largely "hypothetical" and the canal inadequate.

Shipment by railroad tank cars is increasing continuously, 46,350 having been in use during the week ending May 12, the co-ordinator said.

Subsidy for oil companies to cover increased costs from marine insurance and conversion of refineries to war production is being sought for the oil industries, Mr. Ickes disclosed. Increased costs of shipping by tank car amounting to about $79,000,000 are already being borne by the consumer in the form of higher filling station prices.

Mr. Ickes said he contemplated asking no relief for owners of oil wells who have been told to cut down their production because of the lack of transportation and storage facilities. "They still have their oil, just as I had my money when my bank was closed," he said.

Oil operators in Texas, showing reluctance to accept the Ickes cutdown order were reminded by him today that the WPB had power to enforce a penalty against those that refused.

Lewis Accused Of Not Rousing Workers in War

DETROIT, May 14 (AP)—The official publication of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) in its issue dated May 15 says in an open letter to former C. I. O. Chief John L. Lewis that "the course you are today pursuing is a wrong one, and a dangerous one."

Stating that "we are now in a war against dictators abroad," the leter, signed "the United Automobile Workers," adds:

"Don't think for a minute that we are going to tolerate would-be dictators at home."

"You can be a powerful leader in the war effort," the letter says. "You could, if you wished, help rouse the workers to the deadly seriousness of this war. You have not done that. You have sulked in silence."

The U. A. W.-C. I. O. publication accused Mr. Lewis of encouraging a "character assassination campaign against Philip Murray (C. I. O. President), R. J. Thomas (U. A. W.-C. I. O. President) and other C. I. O. leaders; charged that Mr. Lewis' United Mine Workers and the Construction Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) headed by Mr. Lewis' brother are "raiding" locals of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. and other unions.

Referring to "talk" that Mr. Lewis plans to try to expel Mr. Murray from the U.M.W. and to pull the miners out of the C.I.O., the letter warns, "do not attempt to make us believe that the conflict you have been brewing is a personal fight between you and Philip Murray," and adds, "your fight, if you choose to continue it, will be with the millions of the C.I.O."

The letter ends with an appeal to Mr. Lewis to "change your dangerous course" and "take your place as a loyal American and a loyal C.I.O. leader in the ranks of the nation and the labor movement."

Weight Limit Up

JACKSON, Miss., May 14 (AP)—Motor Vehicle Commissioner Frank Mize said the gross weight limit for trucks operating on Mississippi highways would be raised from 30,000 to 40,000 pounds.

The step was one of those recommended by Federal officials and the Southern Governors' Conference as necessary to remove interstate barriers hampering the flow of essential war goods.

Gadget Expected To Cut Air Crashes

HOT SJRINGS, Ark., May 14 (AP)—An electrician and an X-ray technician yesterday exhibited a gadget which, they said, may contribute much to military flight training if experiments now under way are successful.

R. G. Allen, the electrician, and Raymon L. Harrell, described the device, upon which they hold patents, as "an automatic precision angle meter"—which instantly computes the angle of any line or plane surface relative to the horizontal or vertical.

They asserted that the instrument's application to aviation still was in the experimental stage but already it had been put to use in X-ray photography.

Mr. Allen said the instrument would enable an aviation instructor to chart a course of flight or acrobatic maneuvers and make it possible for the student pilot to duplicate the course pattern even when flying "blind." It would not be affected by atmospheric or centrifugal changes, he declared.

The gadget will enable a pilot to tell at a glance the exact degree of bank of his plane or its angle of approach to or ascent from the earth, Mr. Allen declared. He explained it would function instantaneously even when the ship was diving, rolling, slipping or turning at high speeds.

The co-inventors said the instrument probably would help avoid many student crashes. They said it now was undergoing exhaustive tests in actual flying.

'Joint Return' Seen as Not 'Rights' Phase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—Taking issue with other large national women's organizations, the National League of Women Voters through its President, Miss Marguerite Wells, today described the proposed joint income tax return as a question of "closing tax loopholes rather than of 'women's rights.'"

Organizations opposing Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau's proposal for mandatory joint returns for husband and wife to close a $300,000,000 loophole in the tax law, include the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and the National Woman's Party.

The women began their attack on the mandatory joint income tax return last year when the Treasury wanted husbands and wives to pool all their income for tax purposes. Since that time Mr. Morgenthau has modified his proposal to affect only investment or "unearned" income. Joint returns on earned income would still be optional.

As a further compromise, the Treasury has proposed that working wives be allowed a $100 credit for "additional household expenses incurred which are not present when the wife is able to devote her full time to the maintenance of the home."

Miss Wells inferred indorsement of the joint income proposal was contained in a statement recommending that the war program be financed by taxation as far as possible and that inflationary money in the hands of low-income groups be drawn off by an income tax rather than a sales tax.

"The income tax," Miss Wells held, "is more equitable, because it exempts the dirst dollars of spendable income and discriminates in favor of the family."

She expressed the hope that "evident willingness" of League members throughout the country to bear their full share of the necessary tax load and their awareness of the need for greatly increased taxes, would encourage the committee members to support drastic income tax legislation.

Office Machinery Waste 'Startling'

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—A Special Senate Committee on fiscal affairs headed by Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland, declared May 12 that "startling" disclosures concerning waste in the use of office machinery in Government offices were being turned up.

The committee recently sent questionnaires to all executive departments and agencies in an effort to see that office equipment was being used primarily in the war effort.

First reports of the investigation show, the committee said, that "there are hundreds of machines in the departments and agencies which are not being fully utilized and that apparently many such machines are not used for work essential to the war effort."

"The Government's investment in these machines represents millions of dollars," the report continued, "and in view of the curtailment of further production of such machines those now either lying idle or being used for only a small period of time could very readily be made available to the war agencies where they are particularly needed."

The inventories included photographic, duplicating and blueprint machinery.

Giraud-Prisoner Offer Rumored

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—Reuter's reported yesterday in a dispatch datelined "on the German frontier" that Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud, French military leader who escaped from the strong German Königstein fortress, has offered to return there in exchange for release of 500,000 French prisoners-of-war.

General Giraud's offer was said to have been made to Gen. Otto von Stülpnagel, German Military Administrator for Occupied France, in a meeting arranged at the instigation of French Chief of Government Pierre Laval.

General von Stülpnagel was astonished, the sources of this story said, and ended the conversation "abruptly."

Doughboy Would Be Next Highest Paid

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 14

The Senate's proposed basic pay of $42 a month, which it is expected the House, which voted $50 a month, will agree to after joint committee conference, would make the American Doughboy the highest-paid private in the world except for the Australian soldier's $62.10 a month, according to a table inserted in the Congressional Record by Representative Overton Brooks (D) of Louisiana.

Mr. Brooks did not indicate the source of his figures or the basis on which the foreign countries' payments were stated in terms of dollars. His table showed the following as the present monthly scales:

Country	Private	Private 1st Class	Corporal	Top Sergeant
United States	$21.00-30.00	$36.00	$54.00	$126.00
Australia	62.10	—	94.20	141.60
Canada	35.00	41.00	46.00	106.00
Great Britain	12.20	19.80	24.30	73.00
Russia	4.00	—	7.00	28.00
Germany	21.60	30.80	47.48	—
Italy	1.51	1.60	1.85-2.21	28-29.51
China	.28	—	.40	—
Japan	.30	.43	.61	5.13
Argentina	4.76-21.42	—	35.42	83.95
Brazil	2.80	11.40	15.00	35.00
Mexico	12.40	—	13.05	—
Chile	21.25	26.25	30.00	72.50

(Argentina was listed as paying $4.76 to conscripts and $21.42 to volunteers.)

Chemical Industry Throws Full Power Into War Effort

How the Battle of Production is progressing in United States factories that constantly set records of achievement can now be told. In the following article from a tour sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Harrison describes some of the industrial efforts hitherto hidden behind walls of military secrecy.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 14—Almost in sight of the muddy Mississippi are two drab looking plants whose products are changing the course of war all the way from the Crimean Peninsula to Northern Australia. Today the factories of the Monsanto Chemical Company and the Busch Sulzer Bros. Diesel Engine Company in the St. Louis area are in the top class of those producing for the Allied forces.

Enough information has been cleared by the War and Navy Departments to give a fair idea of what these concerns are contributing toward winning the war.

Down in Tennessee our group of newspaper men saw a Monsanto plant devoted entirely to the production of one highly essential raw material — elemental phosphorus. Today we saw a Monsanto plant turning out a large number of indispensible and decidely complicated chemicals. For most of us a chemical is merely a vague something or other which smells bad and is difficult to understand, but for the United States Army and Navy there is nothing vague or repellant about Monsanto products. The fighting services need these chemicals badly and in great volume.

Up to Schedule

And they are apparently getting them. Up to now Monsanto has succeeded in promptly filling all major Government war orders.

Steering clear of 10-syllable terms and XYZ formulas, we find that Monsanto chemical products are going into the manufacture of materials used in chemical warfare, into explosives, into aluminum and steel, into military plastics and into artificial smoke for smoke screens.

These facts are no mystery to German chemists. But what the servants of Herr Hitler's war machine do not know is just what Monsanto and the Army are turning up.

Streamlined for War

A hint as to what may be in store for the Axis if Berlin decided to ignore Prime Minister Winston Churchill's plain warning against the use of gas came today from Edgar M. Queeny, Monsanto President, when he told us that while Monsanto was not now manufacturing poison gas "as much as necessary of our chlorine capacity can be diverted to such a use should the order come."

As long ago as March, 1939, Monsanto reviewed its full list of some 600 products to determine those which were likely to prove of strategic importance. Production facilities at all of the company's 18 plants are examined, bottlenecks removed and substitutes selected in case vital raw materials were cut off through war.

Besides the important contributions being made by Monsanto to the war effort, the company's present huge expansion program is believed to have a vital significance for future world chemical trade.

Until the outbreak of this war the greatest name in world chemistry was that of the German I. G. Farbenindustrie. Unfortunately for international security, the leaders of I. G. Farbenindustrie have been among the most assiduous plotters for German world domination and must share in the responsibility for both the first and second World Wars. German ability in industrial chemistry was made the vehicle for German ambition.

Monsanto's expansion will, in all likelihood, serve to lessen the postwar influence of I. G. Farbenindustrie in many countries. If the past is any criterion, this will be all to the good.

Diesel Engine Plant

While speaking of Germany, it is interesting to note that in 1897 Adolphus Busch of St. Louis acquired American and Canadian patent rights to the diesel engine just invented by Dr. Diesel of Germany. In 1898 Mr. Busch built the first commercial Diesel engine ever produced. Joining hands with the Sulzer Bros. of Switzerland, the Busch concern advanced so rapidly that its entire capacity was reserved for United States Navy diesels during the first World War.

Today Busch Sulzer Bros. are building naval diesels to go into small craft such as mine-layers, mine-sweepers, patrol boats and other naval auxiliaries.

Among the other products being turned out at Busch Sulzer Bros. today is an automatic hoist which will greatly increase the value of fire-power of American warships.

A new machine shop for the production of difficult antiaircraft ordnance was built in 1941 and today deliveries are at double the original contract rate. At the present time the company is also expanding its Diesel engine shop.

Busch Sulzer Bros. is typical of a large number of American concerns. They are not widely known outside the trade, but just let their production stop for a week and you'd see all the admirals in Washington come rushing out here to find out what had gone wrong, and restart the flow of indispensable materials.

300,000 Boys' Clubs Members Train for 'Victory Volunteers'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—About 300,000 members of the Boys' Clubs of America are being organized into farm labor corps, serving as messengers, junior air raid wardens and airplane spotters, selling war stamps, collecting waste and scrap materials, training for jobs in defense factories, and preparing themselves for military service.

Details of a pre-service training program for a "Victory Volunteers Corps" were outlined by club leaders at the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Boys' Clubs of America held here. The leaders represented some 352 clubs with members ranging in age from eight to 18, inclusive, largely from low-income families in congested industrial areas.

In addition to the regular boys' club program of providing wholesome leisure-time activities and occupational training, the Victory program aims to mobilize all facilities and man and boy power for wartime service. It emphasizes the importance of physical training, instruction in mechanical and technical skills, and the co-operation with all civic and community civilian defense activities.

Each boy member will have to earn his title of Victory Volunteer. Since many of the boys now between the ages of 14 and 19 may later be called into service, he will be expected to follow a rigid physical training program and pass certain tests. He must meet certain educational requirements or submit evidence of hand skills and craftsmanship. He must have at least 10 hours of training and service in such projects as distributing sand to combat incendiary bombs, making games for soldiers, doing Red Cross work, entertaining soldiers and sailors, gathering a required amount of waste and salvage material, or selling $18.75 worth of war stamps. He will be given his choice of attending courses in first aid, messenger training, airplane spotting, junior air raid warden, and making of model airplanes.

Thousands of boy members 16 years and older are already daily going directly from club vocational classes into defense industry jobs. It was pointed out that the clubs have for 50 years featured vocational training which is today slanted to meet present needs.

World Transforming Seen Job of Church

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 14 (AP)—A job of transformation of the world's population "so that the present struggle never will be repeated" is charted for the Church by Miss Ruth I. Seabury of Boston, Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

She spoke May 12 in a keynote speech at the quadrennial meeting of the Women's Missionary Organizations of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

The Church "must build spiritual strength for the future, and it must join in world-wide relief and reconstruction," she told the 500 delegates representing 309 Presbyterian societies.

"The work of religious groups must not wait for the end of the war. The Church has always faced times like these, but it has never been daunted, and has carried on through battles and adversity."

She urged that school systems and colleges be "rededicated to teaching the Word of God" and said stress must be laid on "erasing slum conditions throughout the nation."

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Maneuvers of American Army To Put Stress on Offensive

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP) — Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced today that the Army had ordered formation of four more infantry divisions and the staging this summer of large-scale, realistic field maneuvers which will place "emphasis on the offensive."

The divisions, latest of 32 to be added this year to the expending land forces, will be organized in September. Six others already are in process of formation.

The new units and their posts are: 94th Division, Fort Custer, Michigan; 98th, Camp Breckenridge, Morganfield, Kentucky; 102nd, Camp Maxey, Paris, Texas; and 104th, Camp Adair, Corvallis, Oregon.

All are reserve divisions, heretofore existing only on paper. The nucleus for each will be organized about June 15 and assigned to parent divisions for training until about Aug. 1, when they will be available for their own divisions.

Mr. Stimson said that the Army field maneuvers would provide "the most thorough training ever developed for American troops," stressing air-ground operations, desert fighting, jungle fighting, operations by small task forces, and night maneuvers.

Instead of large maneuvers such as were held last year, when several hundred thousand troops in two field armies struggled in mimic warfare over extensive battlefields, this year's exercises will be limited to troops within army corps. This is expected to save time for vital combat training.

Newly formed divisions will not take part, but will continue basic training.

Beginning the last week in May and extending through the first week of November, the intensive training schedule was arranged so that the use of Army Air Forces and the Armored Force would not conflict. Four maneuver areas will be used—the Southwest Desert Training Center, Louisiana maneuver Area, the North and South Carolina Area used last fall, and Camp Forrest, Tenn., and vicinity.

Mr. Stimson said that the troops would be trained to operate smoothly in joint missions with both air and armored forces, the stress being put on effectiveness of so-called task forces. Another primary aim, he said, will be to toughen soldiers physically and mentally for any type of war operation.

Every unit will be required to demonstrate ability to make a continuous foot march of 25 miles with full equipment. At least one third of the training will be at night.

Got Navy Cross 16 Years Ago, Now Star for Manila Exploit

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—The Navy announced yesterday that a gold star, equivalent to a second Navy Cross, had been awarded to Lieut. Commander Richard Ellington Hawes, of Thomson, Ga., for heroism as Commander of the minesweeper Pigeon during a heavy Japanese bombing attack on the Cavite, P. I., naval base last December.

Disclosure of the award included details of the Pigeon's heroic exploits throughout the weeks that the battle for Manila Bay was going on an until her final destruction by Japanese bombs at Corregidor. There was no personnel loss due to this last bombing and Hawes and the members of his crew are presumed to be prisoners of the Japanese.

Actual delivery of the decoration, therefore, cannot be made until after the war, the Navy said.

Commander Hawes won his first Navy Cross in 1926 for his work in the salvaging of the submarine S-51 which had been sunk a year earlier after a collision with a surface ship off Block Island, R. I.

The specific action for which the gold star was awarded was the Pigeon's feat under Hawes' command in extricating a damaged submarine from the bombed and burning Cavite Base—a "courageous, timely and strenuous action" without which the submarine would have been lost, the Navy said.

The text of the Navy announcement in part is:

"A gold star to embellish the Navy Cross, which he already holds, has been awarded by the Navy to Lieut. Commander Richard Ellington Hawes of Thomson, Ga., who proved himself a hero 16 years ago and now, at the age of 48, has done it again.

"Aboard his little 180-footer, the minesweeper U. S. S. Pigeon, Lieut. Commander Hawes and his crew plowed through the blastings of almost five months of bomb-laden Philippine war as they and their ship performed valorously the less spectacular but indispensable tasks assigned to those who form part of the Navy's auxiliary forces.

"From the start in Manila Bay to the finish on Corregidor, they were in the very thick of it—the Pigeon and her men—hauling grounded companion craft off mud bars, repairing their damage, replenishing their supplies, feeding their crews, restocking their ammunition, conducting them to the haven of the great 'rock' that stands as its own monument in Manila Bay.

"And in between times they fiercely joined the fighting against the Japanese, bringing down several planes which made the mistake of flying too close to the Pigeon, failing to recognize her as a falcon at heart.

"With Corregidor fallen and the Pigeon sunk, as announced May 6, the Navy now tells the story of Lieutenant Commander Hawes' leadership and the manner in which he was followed literally to war's bitter end. On the bottom of the bay the remains of the Pigeon rest, bombed apart in the final hours before Corregidor's fall. Somewhere in the void which swallows up warriors who are outnumbered and overwhelmed are Lieutenant Commander Hawes and his men, presumably prisoners of the Japanese. The same communiqué that told of the Pigeon's finish said that, as far as was known, there were no casualties.

"It was on Aug. 8, 1926, that the Navy first recognized and rewarded the heroism of Richard Hawes, then a boatswain who already was performing hazardous duties as a member of a submarine salvage crew."

Evacuated Japanese Pay $8-$16 Month

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14 (AP)—The Wartime Civilian Control Administration said yesterday wage scales for Japanese evacuated from Pacific Coast areas to inland centers would range from $8 to $16 a month.

This will be in addition to food, shelter, clothing, hospitalization and medical care, which are furnished without charge.

Approximately 100,000 Japanese, aliens and citizens, are to be evacuated from California, Oregon, Washington, and Arizona.

The scale was set at conferences in Washington between Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Milton Eisenhower, Director of the War Relocation Authority.

In addition to the wage allowances, each person will be allowed a coupon book for the purchase of personal articles at camp stores.

Nelson to Get Gold Medal Of Social Science Group

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—The National Institute of Social Sciences will award gold medals tonight to Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board; Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick of the New York Times editorial staff, and Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, President of the University of Southern California.

The awards "for distinguished services to humanity" will be presented at the Institute's annual dinner.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter, WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.75mc (16.9m). Chimes radiocast at 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m. (Eastern War Time).
Evening Chimes radiocast, 7 p. m. Service 7:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time). 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m).

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time. Repeated by Transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 6:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)

Christian Science Programs
Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., Eastern War Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m).
Third Sundays, 6 p. m. Eastern War Time, 6.04 mc (49.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Christian Science Lectures
Tuesday, May 19, at 12 noon. Auspices of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 17.75mc (16.9m), 15.13mc (19.8m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studio of WRUL, Sunday, May 24, 7 p. m. 11.73mc (25.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Note—To convert Eastern War Time to Greenwich Time, add 4 hours, and 3 hours additional for British Double Summer Time.

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Result of Trio's Drive for Recruits

U. S. Army Signal Corps

Skilled Mechanics Brought to Fort Knox, Ky.

Recognizing that the military forces needed all kinds of skilled help, the three former "buddies" at Verdun, pictured below, began a campaign which brought 335 other mechanics (above) to the Armored Force Replacement Center at the Fort. The men enlisted in a body from the Lakeview district of Chicago, the largest unit from a single city to arrive at the Center. The three leaders in the campaign, displaying the "Double V" are, left to right, Arthur Neilsen, Thomas F. McManus, and Otto Kulleck.

Chicago Honored for Record Contingent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT KNOX, Ky.—Three World War I veterans who fought together at Verdun, and whose patriotism has never been put away in moth balls are responsible for the largest contingent to arrive from any one city at the Armored Force Replacement Center, 338 recruits from Chicago, all from the Lakeview district.

It all started when Thomas F. McManus became chairman of Selective Service Board No. 69 in Chicago. Through his hands passed information on hundreds of men, tool-makers, die-makers, skilled mechanics. Mr. McManus owned a garage, and was an expert mechanic himself, as a member of the 23rd Engineers in the last war.

Right after Pearl Harbor, Mr. McManus decided to do something about helping Uncle Sam, as he was not eligible for the draft himself. He called in Arthur Neilsen and Otto Kulleck, two "buddies" who had fought with him at Verdun, and began one of the most productive three-man recruiting drives in Army annals.

From the various rosters he compiled as chairman of his board, Mr. McManus culled the skilled engineers, tool-makers, die-makers and other steel workers whom he knew were needed by the Armored Force. With Mr. Kulleck and Mr. Neilsen he went to see these men, got them to sign waivers of time limits so that they could be called on a moment's notice, and, most important, got permission from their wives to release them.

From behind desks and benches, the trio got 400 men together and sent them to Camp Grant, ticketed for the Armored Force. Orders from Washington, though, transferred these men from the Sixth to the Second and Eighth Corps areas.

With the tenacity that they showed at Verdun, the triple-threat team stepped in and started over again to collect another 400 skilled men. By this time the draft law had been changed to include men up to 45, so the three veterans decided to go along themselves this time and see that nothing went amiss.

At Camp Grant this crack group drew the attention of officers because of its highly skilled personnel. Before the three-man recruiting team could do anything about it, 100 men were whisked off to other posts. However Mr. McManus put up such a complaint that the remaining group of 338 was shipped intact to Ft. Knox, and since that time many of the 100 who left have been shipped to the Replacement Center and again joined the original group.

Philadelphia Herold Quits

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP) — The Philadelphia Herold, a weekly newspaper accused of publishing seditious matter, today surrendered its second-class mailing privileges.

William B. Graf and Sons, publishers of the Herold, did not make an appearance at a hearing before Post Office Department officials.

Under the Department's procedure this waived the paper's right to continue its second-class privileges.

A three-member board immediately recommended to Postmaster General Walker that he issue a formal order revoking the publication's second-class privileges. When the Herold failed to make an appearance, Walter Myers, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, commented that it was "another Coughlin."

The weekly magazine, Social Justice, founded by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin of Royal Oak, Mich., did not appear at a hearing recently, and its second-class privileges were revoked.

W. B. Graf, who with his two sons published the Herold, sent a letter saying there had been no "fixed attempt on my part or on the part of any member of the partnership, to interfere with the successful prosecution of the war on behalf of the United States."

Cooks: Take Comfort; Plenty of Spices

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—To women who take pride in their cookery—be comforted, spices are safe for the "duration."

Spice importers attending the American Spice Trade Association convention at the Hotel Astor yesterday said that most important spices, except pepper and cinnamon, now are grown in this hemisphere. And of pepper and cinnamon, both imported almost exclusively from the Netherlands East Indies, we have a sufficient quantity in storage to last for several years.

It's true the War Production Board has fixed quotas on eight spices at from 50 to 75 per cent of the supply, but this should not affect housewives who require only a few ounces of any given spice in a year. It will affect canners, the makers of catsup, chili, soups.

The comparatively happy situation in spices is due to the foresight of several men in the business.

For example, John A. Sokol, of Chicago, toured South America, flying about 25,000 miles within the past two years, to stimulate the growing of herbs and spices in this hemisphere.

Sage, thyme, marjoram, nutmeg, basil—all can be grown successfully in South America, Mr. Sokol says.

John Frank, of Cincinnati, is credited by his spice colleagues with the establishment of a paprika industry in this country.

Chicago Alderman Joins the Marines

CHICAGO, May 14 (AP)—Alderman Paul H. Douglas has quit fighting his City Council colleagues and is ready to take on some Japanese.

But the University of Chicago economics professor didn't bow out of politics yesterday with his guard down. His last resolution was a general indictment of the school board and its methods of operation. Then he presented his resignation and in a farewell address said:

"Every dollar wasted in graft or padded pay rolls is a dollar for Hitler and the Japs. If you really want to win the war, eliminate corruption and waste at home."

Mr. Douglas told the Council his real reason for having entered politics in 1939 was "because I felt I should do my best to fight graft and waste."

Mayor Edward J. Kelly, whose regular Democratic organization Mr Douglas fought in an unsuccessful race for the nomination for United States Senator last month, said, "we have had disagreements but I never have said a word against Alderman Douglas, publicly or privately." The Mayor said the resignation was accepted "with regrets."

The alderman will be sworn in as a private in the Marine Corps tomorrow and will leave for the Parris Island, S. C., recruit training center.

Osage Indian Women To Vote in Tribal Affairs

PAWHUSKA, Okla., May 14 (AP)—Osage Indian women broke through tradition yesterday to gain an equal voice with men in tribal affairs.

John Collier, U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, told the Osage Indian Agency in a letter that "every member of the Osage tribe, 21 years or older, holding any headright or any portion of any headright, shall be accorded the right to vote and to hold office in the tribe."

Argentine Building Roads for Trade Link

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Argentina's ambition to draw more on the resources of South American frontier neighbors and pay for these with the products of its own manufacturing industries is reflected in the construction program of the National Highways Board.

The Board says it is engaged in building a "vast network of roads," to carry out the Castillo Government's policy "regarding communications with neighboring countries and the construction of improvement of roads leading to oil fields and mines."

Outstanding among these are the roads forming part of the Pan-American system, though, without reflecting in any way on the Argentine desire to contribute to the completion of this continental plan, chief present interest is taken because the four roads which connect Argentina happen to be those with the four countries in whose resources it is most interested—Bolivia, Chile, Brazil and Paraguay.

Another Urge

There is also the urge to build roads out of the great western and northwestern provinces—for the oil and coal of Mendoza and to exploit the iron and other mineral deposits of Salta and Jujuy, which have been neglected since the days of colonial dominion. "There's going to be no third time," declared Argentine economists, referring to the cutting off of supplies during the previous and present world wars.

Road making and mining cannot be done overnight. There are plenty of cowboys on the pampa and lawyers in the cities, but few road builders and fewer miners. The railways, maybe, have had too much power in the past and precluded motor road development. Numerous want advertisements are appearing in the newspaper for mining engineers but there are few to respond. The establishment of a school of mines is now being considered to prepare graduates for later years.

While hurrying up the mines at home, to which the roads have yet to be completed, Argentina is improving those leading to the Andean frontier passes, so that it can draw on Chilean resources. Chile is largely committed—by signed contracts—with the United States, but Argentine officials appear confident they will get some minerals, apart from the coal already promised.

Progress

That progress is being made is obvious from the latest trade returns. In the past six months alone the two countries have recorded an exchange treble that of normal times, in volume as well as value. Reconstruction of the destroyed section of the Trans-Andine Railway has commenced, on Argentine initiative; the Uspallata route is being improved; and Argentina is building feeder roads to the Northwestern railway that will run from Salta to the Chilean port of Antofagasta.

In the province of Catamarca, there is road building on what is known as Route No. 63, from Fiambalá to the San Francisco pass, communicating with Chile. Engineers are also working on the Caipé-Salar de Arizaro section leading to Socompa on the Chilean frontier, starting in the Los Andes territory; while in Mendoza a modification of the road through the Andes mountains is under study, the object being to improve the international route by diverting part of the road to run alongside the Mendoza River.

Argentina's hopes are greater in respect to Bolivia, the neighbor which is already delivering oil in accordance with contracts highly favorable to the River Plate power. Argentina, however, must build up its own roads to the frontier and help Bolivia with its new railways before a bigger volume of oil can be shipped southward toward Buenos Aires, though river transport may be expected also to play its part.

Then there is Bolivian rubber in demand. Here again Argentina at present finds itself as a competitive buyer, actually and potentially with the United States, whose experts are still roving the eastern provinces of the inland republic and assessing their resources.

Rubber Mission

Meantime an Argentine mission, with Dr. Luis C. Romaña and Engineer Pedro Touchard, as Government-chosen experts, have gone to Bolivia to see how much rubber they can buy. Argentina normally consumes 9,000 tons annually but its requirements are growing. Bolivian production may reach 4,000 tons this year. That is the situation.

The Bolivian Senator, Napoleon Solares Arias, has visited Buenos Aires to study the market there and his arrival coincided with the first consignment of Bolivian rubber. According to the senator, Bolivia has not committed itself to the United States and an agreement with Argentina is possible on the basis of Argentina supplying Bolivia with its requirements of rubber manufactures, made from the raw material supplied.

Argentina is in a strong bargaining position because it is being generous in its provisioning of Bolivia with wheat and meat and other food which that country wants. Much of it is on credit, but Argentina is looking into the future. The road builders carry on with their tasks—in the Quebrada de Humahuaca (jujuy) on the road to Bolivia and also on the bridges over the boundary rivers—because heavy traffic ic anticipated in the years to come.

Brazil Profiting

The greatest trade development of all is with Brazil, which has actually wrested second place from Great Britain among suppliers to Argentina. Brazil is profiting by the recent treaty and numerous customs facilities granted by Argentina. The total trade between the two countries is now booming toward an annual aggregate of about $50,000,000—normally undreamt of. Brazil is doing very well by exporting textiles to Argentina.

Here, again, Argentina, while doing well itself in selling to its northern neighbor, is looking to the future. For the present most of the trade is by the seaboard, but Argentina looks to future shipments by river and road, with Paraguayan and Brazilian connections being arranged at the same time and along the same main routes, so far as possible.

The highway from Santa Fe (Argentina), according to the National Highways Board, is being prolonged towards the Chaco and Formosa, where Argentina has many of its own tropical resources, along the Pan-American route.

Then there is the Corrientes road leading away to the Paso de los Libres and to the international bridge building between Argentina and Brazil and connected with the road leading toward the Northwest, thus communicating Brazil with the Misiones territory. Studies are to be commenced in Misiones for the construction of the sections between the Iguzau Falls and the Bernardo de Irigoyen district, near the Brazilian frontier.

Roughly speaking, the National Highways Board has authorized an expenditure of roughly $1,500,000 on the Pan-American highway routes and, fortunately for Argentina, all these serve districts and frontiers with which it is most anxious to develop communications for long-term national economic planning. That is one of the reasons why work is being speeded up on the Pan-American highway system within Argentina.

Argentine Ship La Plata For Exchange Diplomats

BUENOS, AIRES, Argentina, May 14 (AP)—Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu announced that the 8,918-ton Argentine ship Rio de La Plata would be used as a transport to exchange British diplomats in the Orient and Japanese leaving Great Britain.

The ship, formerly the Italian vessel Principessa Maria, sailed for New Orleans en route to a North Ireland port for the Japanese diplomats. They will be taken to Lourenco Marques, Portuguese Mozambique, East Africa, where the British diplomats from the Orient will board the ship for the return to North Ireland.

A Japanese ship will take the British to Mozambique, it is understood.

End the Waste of Food, To Aid War, Women Asked

PHILADELPHIA, May 13 (AP)—American women were asked May 12 to eliminate waste of food as part of their contribution toward winning the war.

The appeal was made by Mrs. Edward H. McKeon, President of the Maryland Federated Garden Clubs, in an address before the National Council of State Garden Clubs.

Mrs. McKeon based her statements on a personal survey of Baltimore, which she said showed more food was found in garbage pails in the poorer sections than in the "well-to-do" districts.

State Gas Levies Decline, Income and Sales Taxes Gain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Fulfilling two trends which Government financial experts foresaw months ago, State income and sales tax collections are increasing, according to the Federation of Tax Administrators here, and State motor fuel tax receipts are dropping.

Wisconsin, Oklahoma, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee, among others, report substantial rises in income tax collections. Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, and Oklahoma report mounting sales tax collections.

Then, in addition to the 19 Eastern and Northwestern States where gasoline deliveries have been cut by 33 per cent, such nonrationed states as Arizona, Illinois, Michigan, Oklahoma, and Kentucky also show decided drops in revenue from gas sales.

Wisconsin's increased income tax collections are due in part to an increased number of taxpayers, according to the Tax Commissioner. In the first quarter of the 1942 calendar year, 352,000 persons paid Wisconsin income taxes, against 271,000 last year. In the same period, individuals and corporations paid $27,000,000 in taxes, 68 per cent above the first quarter of 1941.

Of the other States reporting increased income tax revenues, South Carolina's collections for March, 1942, were 75 per cent higher than March, 1941; North Carolina's were 50 per cent higher; Kentucky's, about 40 per cent; Oklahoma's, 25 per cent; and Tennessee's, 5 per cent.

Philadelphia, the only city with an income tax, found collections 32 per cent higher the first quarter of 1942 than the top established in the opening quarter last year, collecting $7,100,000 the first three months of this year.

State sales tax collections have continued up since the first of the year despite increased wartime curtailment of durable consumers' goods, the Federation said. Arizona reported sales tax receipts for the first three months of 1942 were 13 per cent above the preceding quarter. In Michigan, sales and use taxes brought in $6,100,000 in February against $5,500,000 a year ago.

First quarter sales tax collections for Missouri this year were 17 per cent over those of the first quarter of 1941. North Carolina's nine-month total since last June 1 reached $11,700,000—25 per cent higher than in the preceding year. Oklahoma's first quarter sales and use tax collections were 21 per cent above last year's.

Of the nonrationed motor fuel States, Arizona reported March receipts 16 per cent lower than March, 1941; Illinois, 9 per cent lower. February collections in Michigan were 3 per cent below February, 1941. Oklahoma gas tax revenues for March showed a gain over March, 1941, but a 10 per cent decline from February, 1942.

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Soviet Breaks Outer Defense of Kharkov

Continued from Page 1

Kerch Strait separating the Crimea from the Caucasus.

There was no confirmation from German sources of reports heard in Rumania and Switzerland that Axis troops had reached the tip of the peninsula. The Russians might find an evacuation across the strait a difficult matter if the Nazis are able to establish control of the air in this sector.

Meanwhile, in the Southwest Pacific Allied bombers lashed out again in new attacks on Japanese "invasion bases" north of Australia, sinking one ship and damaging two others and destroying and damaging a substantial number of grounded aircraft.

In Burma, the Chinese were destroying bridges and holding the east bank of the upper Salween River against Japanese vanguards about 60 miles west of Pooshan in Yunnan Province on the Burma Road.

In the Battle of the Atlantic the Nazi High Command claimed U-boats had sunk nine ships in an attack on a Britain-bound convoy lasting several days.

Soviet Offensive

The Red Army reported from Moscow today that it had launched a major offensive against Kharkov, industrial and railroad center of the Ukraine held by the Germans since last October. The Russians claimed their troops had rached the very gates of the City.

The attack on Kharkov, which the Russians said already has broken through the first line of German defenses, and was hammering at the second, coincided with and offset German gains in the Kerch Peninsula in the Crimea, 380 miles to the south, where the Nazis claimed to be pursuing beaten Russian forces 50 miles west of Kerch Strait. The Russians said their attack on Kharkov had been long and carefully prepared.

Masses of reserves, who have been training just behind the front, have gone into action for the first time, and assembled tanks and artillery are striking at the Germans after a preattack bombardment of Nazi airdromes in the southwest zone, the Russians declared.

Supplementing the drive across the Ukrainian plains was a new, vigorous Russian campaign in the north for the further relief of besieged Leningrad.

Airacobra and Tomahawk planes from the United States, Hurricanes from Britain, and both American and British-made tanks were said to be playing big roles in the Kharkov and Leningrad offensives.

Heavy Nazi Losses:

"The Germans are sustaining heavy losses in men and materials," declared Red Star, official Army paper, in discussing the Kharkov offensive. "Everthing is being abandoned by the Germans in great quantities on the field of action."

Soviet dispatches said Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's offensive appeared to have surprised the Germans and not only had forestalled a major German assault but had laid the foundation for freeing Kharkov. All winter, the City has been a major obstacle in the path of the general Soviet counter-drives.

While admitting a German break into Russian defenses on the Kerch peninsula, the Russians said they were holding a new line in good order and were taking a heavy toll of the attackers.

The German High Command in a radiocast from Berlin said that in the Kerch operations "pursuit of the beaten enemy is being relentlessly continued," but gave no confirmation of claims from other Axis sources that they had captured the City of Kerch, on the peninsula's tip.

The German Radio said the action now was somewhere east of Parpatsch, a town about 50 miles short of the City of Kerch.

The Berlin Radio spoke also of Germans mopping up a pocket at Akmonai, freeing troops for "pursuit of the fleeing enemy."

"Cloudbursts had soaked a few roads temporarily and turned them into morasses, but these difficulties which demanded great additional efforts from men and machines could impede only a little the impetuous advance of the German troops," the announcer said.

"While enemy troops were in the greatest haste and confusion trying to escape threatening doom along a railway leading to Kerch and along the sole coastal road, he was overtaken by the German pursuers who, continually fighting, advanced further in an eastern direction.

Huge Booty Claimed:

"Occasional resistance, mostly by weak enemy forces, was speedily broken. The result of these victorious pursuit encounters is reflected by the number of prisoners and the amount of booty which is continually increasing."

The Rumanian High Command was quoted in a roundabout report relayed by the Swiss Radio as saying the invasion forces of Gen. Fritz Erich von Mannstein had thrust to the tip of the Kerch Peninsula and occupied the ports of Kerch and Takil and almost all of the Kerch Strait coastline.

The Soviet Information Bureau said a "fierce battle continued" on the Kerch Peninsula. Red Star said the Germans had broken through in one sector, and urged the Kerch troops to check the drive.

Moscow officials declared flatly that a German claim that 40,000 Soviet prisoners had been taken in the Kerch fighting was "nothing but a lie."

The Russians said 43 Nazi planes were destroyed May 12, making a three-day toll of 145.

The Kerch Peninsula is a short cut to the Caucasus and the oil the Germans so greatly desire. They captured the City of Kerch last November, but were unable to get across the narrow five-mile Strait of Kerch, and on Dec. 31 the Russians announced recapture of Kerch and much of the peninsula, which juts due eastward from the larger Crimean Peninsula.

On the Leningrad Front, the Moscow Radio said that despite mud the Russian troops with tank and air support had broken the first German lines and captured many important positions in the secondary lines in a continuing advance.

Not a Diversion

Thus, the extensive Russian Front was bursting into the tremendous activity so long expected since the advent of spring. The Russians declared their offensives were not merely diversion attempts to save the Kerch situation but were the real thing.

Berlin acknowledged the Russian drive on Kharhov, but said Nazi troops were resisting strong, tank-supported Russian attacks.

The Vichy Radio reported that the Russians had launched "massive attacks" against German positions at Staraya Russa and Novgorod, respectively south and north of Lake Ilmen.

Russian confidence in the outcome of the new battles was expressed by an editorial in Red Star, which said: "The days of fierce new battles are beginning. The Red Army is entering the battles full of strength and unfailing certitude of its victory over the enemy.

"The most critical days are far behind," the Army organ continued, but admonished troops that victory could be won only by a hard fight.

The Germans failed to prepare a full spring offensive, but collected a considerable number of tanks and planes which might win temporary successes in some sectors, the newspaper said. It declared that these could not alter the general relation of the forces, "which is firmly in our favor."

Australia

United States bombers suddenly have attacked again the western flank of the Japanese "invasion bases" north of Australia, according to an announcement from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters. A 3,000-ton Japanese ship was reported sunk and two others damaged at the former Dutch island of Amboina.

At the same time, other Allied air raiders attacked Rabaul, New Britain, on the enemy's opposite flank, plastering shipping in the harbor and raining explosives on 15 Japanese bombers surprised on the airdrome runway, a communiqué said.

The new Allied blows emphasized warnings by Australian leaders that the Battle of the Coral Sea has not ended the peril facing this continent and that only continued assaults upon the whole vast network of Japanese bases to the nothwest and northeast can avert invasion.

The attack on Amboina, former Netherlands naval base, represented a round-trip flight of more than 1,300 miles for Allied raiders attacking from Northwestern Australia.

The island, situated between New Guinea and Celebes, is 650 miles northwest of Darwin and about an equal distance southeast of Davao, Japanese base on the Philippine island of Mindanao.

Amboina thus is strategically situated as a springboard for a possible Japanese invasion thrust.

Two Vessels Struck:

In addition to sinking one vessel in Amboina harbor, Allied raiders were said to have scored direct hits on one ship of 3,000 tons and another of 2,000 tons. They also set fire to docks.

At Rabaul, frequent target of Allied raids, three of the 15 enemy bombers surprised on the airdrome runway blew up and others were damaged if not wholly destroyed, headquarters declared.

Although Japanese fighters were in the air, the communiqué said, they did not engage the Allied planes. No Allied losses were reported in either raid.

The Japanese, however, were reported to have lost two of six Zero fighters which attempted to attack Port Moresby on the southern coast of New Guinea. Allied fighters credited with shooting down the two planes were reported to have damaged a third.

Looking ahead to the time when the Allies expect to launch an offensive from Australia, Army Minister Francis Forde announced that conscripted members of the Commonwealth's Home Militia soon would be given an opportunity to volunteer for service anywhere in the world.

The move was expected to help quell a Parliamentary controversy over the Defense Act which forbids conscripted men being sent outside Australian territory. Opposition leaders recently tried unsuccessfully to force an amendment which would remove this limitation.

Burma Front

The Chinese have destroyed the bridges across the upper Salween River, called the Lu in China, and are holding the east bank against Japanese vanguards about 60 miles west of Paoshan, a Chinese military spokesman said in Chungking.

Paoshan is 180 miles inside Yunnan from the Burma border as the Burma Road twists, but only about 100 miles by air.

The principal bridge across the Salween or Lu in Yunnan is the Huiting Bridge, key link in the section of the Burma Road which drops from 7,500 feet to 2,785 feet in a 28-mile stretch, then climbs again into the towering mountains. The bridge is 125 miles by road from the Burma Border.

Another Japanese column, branching northward from the Burma Road, is threatening the ancient city of Tengyueh (also called Tengchung and Momein), on the old caravan route between China and Burma, the Chinese spokesman said.

While Chinese troops are battling to save the city, the Japanese who pushed directly up the Burma Road remained stalled in the vicinity of Lungling, which the invaders now hold, the spokesman claimed.

He declared that Japanese claims to have captured Paoshan were untrue.

Fighting on Border:

Fighting also continued along the Burma-Thailand border near Mongko, but the Japanese advance northward up the Salween River has been halted, the spokesman said, and will be unable to reach into China unless heavily reinforced.

He denied that Chinese troops still in Burma were withdrawing toward India with the British, saying some officers were doing so but that the main body of Chinese troops still held pockets at points between Mandalay and Myitkyina.

Other Chungking advices hinted that the Japanese were preparing an offensive in Eastern China in which they would try to occupy all points from which air raids might be made on Japan proper.

Japanese troops in Chekiang Province south of the Chientang River have been reinforced continually from Hangchow, he stated. An aircraft carrier has been anchored in Hangchow Bay.

Raids on Japanese:

Meanwhile, American pilots were reported to be whittling down the Japanese air power by daring raids on bases in both Burma and Indo-China.

Striking from secret airfields in India, big United States Army bombers, in their ninth attack in the Burma theater, raided the Japanese airdrome at Myitkyina in far northern Burma and set fire to many grounded planes, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Brereton's headquarters announced.

The RAF announced a successful bombing and machine-gun attack on a paddle steamer and barges the Japanese were moving up the Chindwin River and said that further details on a raid on Akyab airdrome Wednesday showed bomb hits on runways and among dispersed Japanese planes.

Simultaneously, a communiqué released in Chungking disclosed that "Flying Tigers" of the American Volunteer Group had reached out to pound the Japanese air base at Hanoi in Indo-China, more than 650 miles southeast of Myitkyina.

A report from New Delhi, India, said the remnants of Britain's roughly handled defenders of Burma were near the gateway of escape over India's Assam border, their withdrawal along the Chindwin River unimpeded by Japanese forces which were checked four days ago near Kalewa.

Nazi Fleet

Hitler's 35,000-ton battleship Tirpitz may lead the German battle squadron out of Trondheim, Norway, at any time and the ensuing battle with British and Allied heavy warships will be the "largest naval engagement of the war in Europe," an informed London source said today.

The almost continuous Battle of the Arctic, where the Germans are trying to close the northern supply route to Russia, has been intensified lately as lengthening days give German aircraft more time for reconnaissance, and the southward drift of polar ice narrows the passage to the Soviet ports.

The Germans claimed that bombers sank an 8,000-ton freighter and a small coaster and damaged four large transports in the latest engagement along Norway's Arctic coast and in the harbor at Murmansk.

The British say Hitler is failing to destroy British convoys with his light forces, submarines, and airplanes, however, and that Admiral Erich Raeder will be forced to use his only battleship that is known to be whole, the Tirpitz, plus the pocket battleship Admiral Scheer and the cruiser Admiral Hipper, both also at Trondheim, against some future convoy.

"When he does, the Allied squadrons will be waiting. The Germans will be extremely lucky if they get a single large ship back to port," the London source declared.

Meanwhile, a special Nazi announcement from Berlin claimed that German submarines sank nine ships of a Britain-bound convoy in the Atlantic in an attack lasting several days.

German submarines operating in American waters were credited with sinking an additional 12 ships totaling 82,000 tons and also a patrol boat.

Torpedo Boats Sunk?

The German High Command also said that two British motor torpedo boats had been sunk off the Netherlands coast in action subsequent to a clash of light naval forces reported Wedneesday in which one German boat was asknowledged lost.

The Italian High Command reported that British submarines had attempted to waylay an Axis convoy in the Mediterranean but declared the raiders had failed to attain their objective.

The British Air Ministry said British planes attacking enemy shipping off the Norwegian coast Wednesday night set a medium-sized supply ship afire and left it listing heavily, near Aalesund.

Another vessel, aground near Vaagso, was bombed and left "a total wreck," the British communiqué said.

Sinkings

Axis submarines sank a third Allied Merchant vessel in the Gulf of Mexico, it was announced May 13, boosting to four the day's count of United Nations' ships officially reported as sunk.

One hundred and thirty-four crewmen survived the attacks, 14 were killed, and 13 were reported as missing.

A small Norwegian cargo vessel, hurrying to port in response to warnings to clear the Gulf, was intercepted by a submarine and sent to the bottom three minutes after a single torpedo struck her.

The German submarine which sank two freighters in the St. Lawrence River early this week was said to have trailed one of them for six miles before launching a torpedo and survivors suggested a third vessel might have been sunk.

A rescued ship's officer said 14 crew members from one of two freighters torpedoed and sunk in the St. Lawrence May 11 were killed or missing. The vessels were attacked about the same time.

One freighter was struck by two torpedoes and the entire crew of 46 reached shore in lifeboats, the officer said. A single torpedo ripped into the second and a rescue vessel picked up 29 persons, he said, but one man pulled from the river succumbed by exposure and 13 others have not been accounted for.

Allied Defense Proved, Soviet Organ Says

By the Associated Press

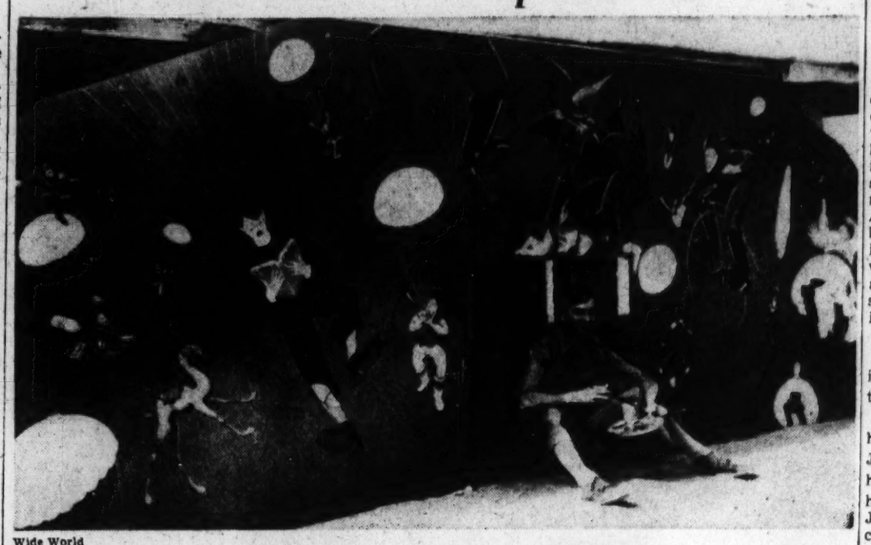
Moscow, May 14

Commenting on the battle of the Coral Sea, the Soviet Army paper, Red Star, declared today that "armed forces of the Allies have completed successfully the problem of defense of their coast."

"No matter how great were the losses of either side, the significance of the combat in the Coral Sea does not lie there," it said. "It is important which of the two enemies will obtain from this battle the greatest operative strategic superiority. It is still too early to judge this.

"If it is accepted as established that the Japanese intended to achieve complete occupation of New Guinea or administer a blow to Australia, one must admit that they have not reached the objectives fixed."

Mess Hall Art Lampoons Axis



Wide World

Fun on the Desert at Dictators' Expense

A British adjutant who was an artist in civil life brightened up the exterior of this officers' mess hall somewhere in the desert. Hitler parachutes to the ground while reading "Mein Kampf" and, just to the right, Mussolini, garbed as a Scotsman, descends while playing bagpipes.

Japanese Follow Germans In Scheme of Conquest

Continued from Page 1

of the Japanese flag is compulsory on all Japanese holidays, four of which have now made statutory holidays in Java and presumably in other places, with required observance by the natives. The Japanese calandar has been introduced. An extensive propaganda effort is being made to suppress Christianity among the natives. In Java, which is basically Moslem, this is accompanied by propaganda designed to build up Mohammedanism.

Economic Penetration

Economic penetration is proceeding much along the German pattern.

Three Japanese banks already have been set up in Java and 60 Japanese bankers are known to have arrived already. The policy has been announced of uniting all Java rubber estates into a single cartel.

Substantial shipments of sugar and rubber to Japan already have taken place.

The treatment of whites is apparently based on the formula of attempting to destroy their prestige among the natives. In one case it was reported that Japanese soldiers stole watches and other jewelry from the whites who complained to the commanding officer saying it was criminal. The reply was made with a laugh, "It is impossible to commit a crime against a white. Anything stolen from you is proper."

Military police stations have been set up throughout Java and all non-natives are required to register, including Chinese, Arabs, and Europeans. The whites are suffering mostly from food shortages. The Japanese supply those in internment camps with the equivalent of the Japanese Army ration, which is mostly rice with some fish.

Treatment of Dutch

On May 7 two Dutchmen were sentenced to death in Bandoeng for listening to foreign broadcasts and repeating the news heard. On May 11 it was reported that 500 Dutch were arrested but their fate, beyond their arrest, is unknown. The available evidence indicates that white women and children are still largely unmolested personally, although subjected to constant verbal humiliations.

One case was reported where a women's camp was actually given protection against Japanese soldiers. The whites are restricted to bank withdrawals of 30 guilders at any one time and total limit of currency receipts is set at 500 guilders monthly.

The natives apparently have been subjected to worst treatment in the Philippines with frequent executions of those who are known to have had close friendly relations with the Americans, although natives in the more remote country districts are being subjected to blandishments similar to those practiced in Java and Malaya.

Among those most familiar with the whole picture the Japanese treatment of natives gives some ground for concern. In Europe, the Germans conquered homogeneous populations which resisted invasion. Except in the Philippines and to a lesser extent in the East Indies, the natives were bystanders watching the passing show of a new master replacing the old, giving the conqueror a far simpler problem than the Germans faced.

The future attitude of the natives obviously depends on whether the Japanese actually attempt to provide a more lenient rule.

Questions Posed

It is somewhat doubtful whether the situation constitutes an argument for the earliest possible reinvasion or the deferment of such action, thus allowing the Japanese time to show their hand unmistakably.

Probably the answer is different for different localities. The continued guerrilla opposition in the Philippines is likely to break down the Japanese attempt to conciliate the natives, while on the other hand a too long delay might also cause some sense abandonment.

The native attitude is most likely to vary with the standard of living. If food shortages become acute, time will sharpen the memory of better days before the Japanese came. Time certainly worked against German conciliation in Europe. It will work less surely and less extensively among island natives but there should be the same general trend particularly if military necessity leads Japan into the fatal pitfall which trapped German conciliation — namely the wholesale looting of consumer goods.

The Axis conquerors can afford luxurious conciliation only if freed from home shortages. When the home people are starving the temptation is too great to make the conquered peoples starve first, which destroys conciliation.

War Production Now Urged

Continued from Page 1

tives of all the leading agencies directing any phase of the arms program. The immediate execution of the new policy has been placed in the hands of William H. Harrison, production chief under Mr. Nelson.

No Dramatic Stoppages

It is not expected that there will be any dramatic stoppages of the construction of new facilities already extensively under way. The new policy will, instead, be carried out on a selective basis so there will be no wasting of men or materials and no thwarting of facilities nearly finished and which must be built in order that the 1942 production goals may be met.

The graphic phrase which one of the most important production men who participated in this week's conferences used to describe the decision was: "We are chewing more than we can digest." The supreme need right now, he said, was for finished products, not to start more plants. He described this decision as one of the most significant actions taken by the WPB and one calculated to affect every phase of munitions production.

High Command's View

It is evident that the decision of the President and Mr. Nelson reflects the High Command's evaluation of the trend of the war. It is significant that Vice-President Henry A. Wallace said publicly last week that the issue of the war may be determined "some time during the next six weeks," and at about the same time Eduard Beneš, head of the refugee Czech government in London, was making the same declaration. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Wallace and Mr. Beneš were expressing the most informed military judgments of Washington and London.

In consequence there is today a new mood and a new motto at WPB. It is summed up in one word. It is NOW. The new demand, stronger than ever before and concentrating hoarded resources into achieving the objective, is for guns, NOW; airplanes, NOW; ships, NOW; tanks, NOW; and just so far as ambitious plans for future plant expansion have to be sacrificed to realize the fullest immediate production, it will be sacrificed.

There is in this decision a recognition that this great preoccupation with the future seriously joepardizes the production of the present and the military judgment of the High Command is that present production is the most vital thing.

"We must fight the war now," a WPB official explained. "The materials which we have been pouring into plant expansion can be utilized this minute in the manufacture of weapons of war.

Example of Ship Industry

"This will be done selectively, but to show what we mean this can be said: The Navy has decided that it will not build another shipway. It will build as many ships as it can with the ways it now has, and we are sure that the total production can be stepped up materially. The naval ship construction program has gone up rapidly every month this year."

The new policy does not mean in the least that the President has scuttled the production goals of 1943. The WPB's sights are on them but the production officials are determined to get the 1942 job done first.

The saving of steel itself will contribute to a needed stepping up in the shipbuilding program and there are many other important commodities plus millions of man-hours used in the plant expansion program which can be devoted to the immediate and fuller use of facilities already at hand.

Implicit in the decision is the quicker tempo of the war and the realization that it may reach a climax much sooner than was anticipated several months ago, sooner, for example, than President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill felt when they conferred in Washington last December. Then it was: defend in 1942, attack in 1943. The clear intent now appears to be: defend and attack in 1942.

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Jacob's Pillow Carries On—New Films at the State and Orpheum

Ted Shawn to Establish Dance Festival and School

By Margaret Lloyd

Jacob's Pillow, the farm-estate in the Berkshires, nine miles east of Lee, Massachusetts, which is to be the seat of a summer-long Dance Festival and School under the direction of Ted Shawn, beginning in July, has been a dancing place since 1930, when Ted Shawn bought the property for a retreat and promptly turned it into a training center.

Before that it was just an old New England farm, its main house dating to about 1790, and named for the big smooth boulder in front of the porch, "Jacob's Pillow," and as indicated on the letterheads of the previous owner, "a Mountain Farm." The entire territory surrounding the 200-acre estate is called by everyone Jacob's Ladder, for it is a mountain rising at its summit to 2,600 feet above sea level. In the neighborhood is a Jacob's Well, and a Jacob's Dream. Whatever the Biblical implications may be, Jacob was a popular fellow in these parts.

* * *

Way back in Civil War days the house was used as a station on the Underground Railway to hide runaway slaves on their way to Canada. It was occupied by generations of the Carter family until 1900. Shawn has among his possessions the account book of Stephen A. Carter covering a period of two years (1837-38). Carter was a member of the State Legislature of Massachusetts and a violent Abolitionist. The famous American dancer did not know this until years after he had created his "John Brown Sees the Glory" on the place.

But to return to present times, when the Undergrounds are all in Europe (we hope), and every American is an Abolitionist (of the Old World-New Order) at heart.

Shawn's restless energy and indomitable vigor did not allow him to meditate long in his so-called retreat. Pupils from his classes at Springfield and other colleges began to flock around him. Before long some of the men were building themselves log cabins in the woods. The Old Barn was converted into a studio theater. Guests from everywhere in the wide world of culture that Shawn inhabits poured into the communal living room in the historic old house. Meals for the growing family of dance students and artists were served in the long dining room with its great stone fireplace.

* * *

By the summer of 1933, the year the Ensemble of Men Dancers was inaugurated, Shawn began a more formal entertainment of his many guests in weekly lecture-demonstrations by him and his group on Friday afternoons. Tea was served in the garden beforehand, a nominal admission fee was charged, and everything was so ordered and pleasant that people began to overflow the Old Barn and its seating capacity of 200 proved inadequate.

The following summer that capacity was raised to 300 by the building of an addition to the premises (with other improvements of the property), and after a few seasons the attendance grew so large that two weekly programs were given, on both Friday and Saturday afternoons. In August, people drove over from the Music Festival at Stockbridge near by, and the not-so-very-far Dance Festival at Bennington, Vermont, so that hundreds had to be turned away for lack of room.

By this time the training center for men dancers had become a summer school of dance, with classes also for women, and the lecture-demonstrations, Shawn presiding in his priestly snow-white bathrobe, and afterwards dancing with the group of eight, were an artistic event in the Berkshire community.

For seven summers, each ten-week season of school and lecture-demonstrations showed a profit. And each 20-week tour, prepared out of season at Jacob's Pillow, and in Florida, was artistically and financially successful. The Men Dancers visited England, Canada, and all of these United States. But because they had to be supported throughout the year, there was an annual deficit, and this deficit algebraically increased. In May, 1940, Shawn disbanded his company and put Jacob's Pillow on sale.

Also rumbling in the background was war, war in Ethiopia, Spain, we in America hardly listening; Finland, Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, coming closer; and when it rode iron-shod over the Low Countries into France, we knew that it was very close. Among lesser disasters, it cancelled an extended European tour by Shawn and His Men Dancers. Among things that are a pity, if not such a great pity as other things are, it, plus deficit and minus "angel," prevented what must surely in time have come about, a visit to South America.

* * *

At all events, in the summer of 1940 Mary Washington Ball, the dance educator, leased Jacob's Pillow and conducted a summer school there, inaugurating the festival idea by presenting each week a program by a different guest artist from the dance world. Miss Ball had an option to buy but at the end of the summer was unable to take it up.

For the summer of 1941 the place was again leased with option to buy, to the renowned English dancers, Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin, stars of Ballet Theater, and their International Dance Festival and School attained a new high in distinction and popularity. Ruth St. Denis (Mrs. Shawn—though probably nobody has ever called her that) opened the Festival with a repeat performance of her first concert program at the Hudson Theater, New York (1906); Ted Shawn (on the faculty) also gave a retrospective program; Barton Mumaw, soloist in Shawn's Ensemble from its inception, danced, with Lisa Parnova, and along Markova, Dolin, other members of Ballet Theater, and visiting artists, appeared from time to time. Altogether 18 festival performances (two a week) were given and the attendance again overflowed the Old Barn and people were again turned away at every performance. The final gala program was given by the four distinguished leaders—Markova and Dolin, St. Denis and Shawn. Shawn was never far from the old homestead for long.

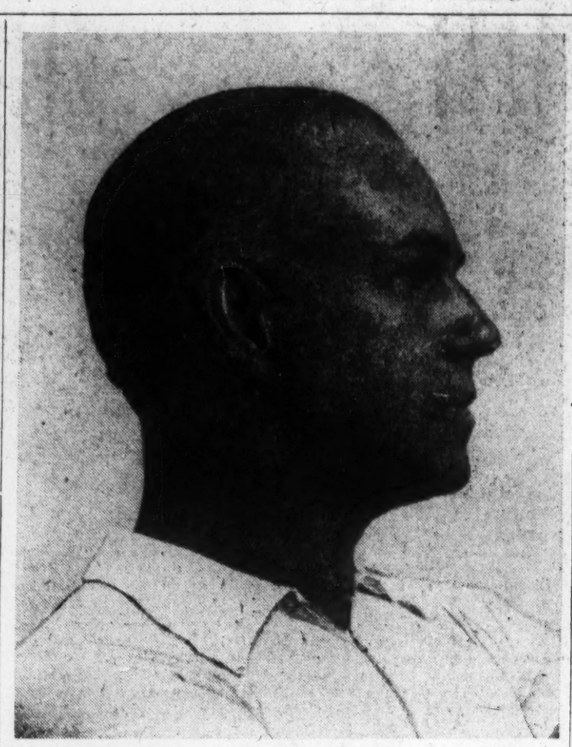
* * *

Now he is to head a school there of greater magnitude than before. Now he is to lead a festival of imposing proportions and significance. For now he is artistic director of both, and the mundane affairs of profit and loss are in other hands—those of Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival, Inc.

Last fall, when Markova and Dolin, busy with Ballet Theater plans, dropped their option, a committee of interested Berkshire residents (of which Reginald Wright is chairman) was formed for the purpose of buying the estate and establishing a permanent dance center, with the proviso that Shawn direct for at least five summers. Funds were raised through subscriptions and donations, so that the final papers have already been drawn up and the new studio theater is already under way.

This structure, the Jacob's Pillow Dance Theater, was designed by Joseph E. Franz, architect of the Berkshire Music Festival Shed at Tanglewood, to harmonize in style with the existing barn studio and to include all the present buildings in one architectural ensemble. It is to have a seating capacity of 500, no standing room to be allowed. The stage is to be large enough to accommodate a full-sized ballet, with adequate facilities for the performers. Sight lines, ventilation, everything for the comfort and convenience of the audience has been considered, including plans for a rainy day (not figurative) when the audience may alight from its car (if it has one—or tires, or gas, or oil) directly at the door of the theater under a porté-cocheré. On that same rainy day tea will be served in the terrace garden under a roof.

The school will open on July 6, and the festival programs on July 8. It all may develop into a University of Dance. But that is another chapter.



Vollentine

Ted Shawn

'Rio Rita' in New Version With Abbott and Costello

Not satisfied with being the busiest men on the Universal lot, Abbott and Costello have lately found time—probably during their lunch hours—to give M-G-M a taste of their mischief. The effects of this extra-curricular activity are to be observed in "Rio Rita," which arrived today at the State and Orpheum. The venerable musical comedy emerges in its second filming propped up by some fifth-column plot supports and newly cast, with Kathryn Grayson and John Carroll in the romantic leads.

Nothing about the film makes very much sense, nor is it supposed to. But the Abbott and Costello nonsense has at least the advantage of being funny. Staples in their line of buffoonery are those old comic gags from which they still manage to draw laughter. A skittish gas station elevator, a German shepherd dog who has swallowed a miniature radio in the belief that it was an apple, and a pants-pressing machine are among the gadgets with which the pair do comedy business. A particularly hilarious bit involves the immersion of Costello (the chubby one) in an aggressive washing machine.

To return to the plot on which all this mechanical structure is built, one might observe that if the fifth column were as loosely organized as "Rio Rita," all the F.B.I. could take the afternoon off to see an Abbott and Costello comedy. The heroine's handsome friend (Tom Conway), local business bigwig, turns out to be no friend at all but merely a Brown Shirt in a white suit. With the law unconsciously represented by Costello and Abbott, you may be sure that the immediate Rio Grande vicinity is not long in being cleared of the rascals. "Rio Rita," the title song, and "The Ranger's Song" are retained from the original score. Pandro S. Berman directed.

The companion feature is "Nazi Agent," a yarn about the activities of German representatives in the United States before the Nazi consulates were ordered closed. Conrad Veidt, Ann Ayers, Dorothy Tree, and Ivan Simpson are among the players.

Tonight at the Pops

Military Polonaise ..... Chopin
Andante Cantabile, from the Fifth Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
"Fugue à la Gigue" ..... Bach-Holst
Procession of Bacchus, from the Ballet "Sylvia" ..... Delibes
"The Golden Age," Ballet Suite ..... Shostakovitch
Introduction—Polka—Dance
Prelude to "Die Meistersinger" ..... Wagner
Conducted by Leo R. Lewis, '97
"Tuftonia's Day" ..... E. W. Hayes, '16
"Tufts Today, Tufts For Aye" ..... W. G. Brooks, '15
"Intercollegiate Inklings" ..... L. R. Lewis, '97
"Strawberry Jam (Home made)" ..... McBride
Prelude in C sharp minor ..... Rachmaninoff
Farandole from "L'Arlésienne" ..... Bizet
"Dear Alma Mater"

'Candida' Revival

Extension of the current "Candida" revival at the Shubert in New York was made possible by the Army Air Force extending the leave of Burgess Meredith for another week and by the postponement by Dudley Digges and Raymond Massey of the departure for Hollywood. Proceeds of the final week will, as in the past, be divided between Army and Navy relief. Katharine Cornell, Mildred Natwick, and Stanley Bell complete the cast of "Candida." In its first seven performances "Candida" grossed $22,380.50.

© Paramount

Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll

In "My Favorite Blonde," continuing for a second week at the Paramount and Fenway.

Symphony Hall

Now on display at Symphony Hall are two exhibitions: pictures in oil and pastel by Harold W. Cheney and paintings by the children of the Children's Art Center.

Mr. Cheney divides his energies between landscape and portraiture. In the latter he shows proficiency in drawing and characterization.

The children's work reveals again the unrestrained performance of youngsters who are given the freedom of paint brush and paper. They hold forth with vividness and conviction.

Old Europe in Art

Paintings and pastels of Old Europe by Henry Davenport are to be shown at the Vose Galleries through May 23. Here is an artist's record of fine buildings, bridges, and scenery of Europe. Mr. Davenport portrayed Paris and Florence and the provinces with an appreciation for characteristic grandeur and picturesqueness. Most of the subjects focus on architecture which is always handled dexterously by this artist.

New Mexico Artists Exhibit

By Dorothy Adlow

Pictures painted by 35 artists who live in New Mexico will be shown at the Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street, through May 29. The display shows what an important center New Mexico has become in the American art world.

The pictures make two facts clear. First, the Southwest, its terrain, its native Indians, its peculiar atmosphere, has gripped the imagination of many skillful artists. Some migrated there in a holiday mood, and remained; some have dwelt there for decades and have chronicled Indian customs and ceremonies. Second, the expansive landscape, the undulating horizon, the subtle qualities of color and light have challenged the wit of painters who have found it necessary to adjust their technical preferences to new requirements. The naturalism of the academy is dull in an exotic environment; while the bizarrerie of Parisian studios is unsuited to the great open spaces. The Southwest lends itself all too easily to conventionalization, and it is apparent at Vose's that painters struggle to avoid its pitfalls.

One artist like Peter Hurd makes a composition of a great space including mountains and plains, over which a brooding quiet prevails. Olive Rush, on the other hand, paints a close-up view of the yucca plant in full regal bloom; she reveals its splendor and gives reason for its traditional significance among the Indians. Mary Green Blumenschein depicts an Acoma Indian legend in a spare decorative fashion. Will Schuster portrays austerely the "Rain Dance" performed during a downfall. Randall Davey serves as a sort of Courbet of New Mexico, and Brooks Willis makes an effective interpretation after the manner of Cézanne of the mountain cottonwoods.

It is gratifying to find the New Mexican artists working with something more substantial than sheer exuberance. That country has impressed upon them the need for refinement of expression, of subdual. "Ghost Ranch" by Gustave Baumann has a peculiar distinction that comes from environmental influence, as have "March in Chimayao" by Shelden Parsons, and "Village in Moonlight" by Carl Radin.

There are some beautiful canvases of still-life which reveal that the New Mexican painters are enthusiastic about paint indoors as well. Notable are the "Calendulas" by Kenneth Adams and flowers by John Dorman with jewel-like colors.

A water color by Raymond Jonson represents the abstract or non-representational painters of New Mexico.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial— "The Corn Is Green," by Emlyn Williams, starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert— "All's Fair," presented by Wiman and Rodgers in association with Richard Kollmar. Starring Ray Bolger. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur— "Claudia," by Rose Franken. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge— "George Washington Slept Here," by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Cora Witherspoon. Presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. 8:30.

The Playhouse, 36 Jay Street— "Squaring the Circle," Russian comedy by Katayev. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall— Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire— "His Girl Friday," Rosalind Russell and Cary Grant. 1:10, 4:40, 8:12. "Trail of the Lonesome Pine," Sylvia Sidney and Henry Fonda. 2:50, 6:30, 9:40.

Exeter— "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "The Adventures of Martin Eden," Claire Trevor. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway— "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 4:40, 7:20, 10:03. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 12:50, 3:35, 6:05, 8:50.

Fine Arts— "Bride of Buddha." 2:30, 4:50, 7:30, 9:50. "Sins in the Desert," Paul Robeson. 1:10, 3:40, 6:05, 8:35.

Keith Memorial— "March of Time," 10 a. m., 1:26, 5, 8:35. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 10:20 a. m., 1:55, 6:30, 9. "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. 11:30 a. m., 3:35, 6:30, 10:05.

Kenmore— "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:40, 6:05, 9:50. "Duke of West Point," Joan Fontaine. 1, 4:20, 8.

Metropolitan— "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard and John Wayne. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:25, 9:10.

Modern— "Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 9:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:20.

Orpheum— "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 9:25 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:10, 10:25. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:55.

Paramount— "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:20, 10. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 8:45.

RKO-Boston— "Mister V," Leslie Howard. 9:15, 11:50 a. m., 2:25, 5, 7:35, 10:20. Stage Show: 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:45, 9:20.

Scollay— "Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:15.

South Station Theater— "Land of the Quintuplets." "Courageous Australia." "Shuffle Rhythm." "How to Buy a Dog." "Richard Himber's Orchestra." "Harry Langdon Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 6:45, 10:15. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:25, 4:55, 8:30.

Trans-Lux— "Mystery of Marie Roget," Maria Montez. 10:50 a. m., 1:10, 3:30, 5:50, 8, 10:10. "Escape From Hong Kong." Lee Carrillo and Andy Devine. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:20, 4:40, 7, 9.

Uptown— "A Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis and Cesar Romero. 1:18, 4:40, 8:10. "King's Row," Ann Sheridan. 2:28, 5:50, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia— "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero and Carole Landis. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. "Crime and Punishment," Edward Arnold and Peter Lorre. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler and Arleen Whelan. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Anne Shirley. "Girl's Town," June Storey. 3. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Johnny Eager," Robert Young, Lana Turner. "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "North of the Klondike," Brod Crawford and Lon Chaney. 1:37, 5:07. "Dumbo." 3:30, 9:30.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Canal Zone," Chester Morris. 2, 5, 8:05. "Lady Is Willing," Marlene Deitrich and Fred MacMurray. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and Lupe Velez. 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 1:50, 5:10, 8:15.

Cleveland Circle: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "A Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and R. Whorf. 2 and 8.

University: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 2:30, 5:55, 9:15. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Cadets on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew. "I Killed That Man," Ricardo Cortez. 2 and 7:30. **Strand:** "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 3:22, 9:22. "Wild Bill Hickok," Constance Bennett. 1:34, 7:34.

Codman: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Ghost of Frankenstein." "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck. 3:19, 9. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2, 7:41.

Park: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Fibber McGee. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Bombs Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Playmates," Kay Kyser, John Barrymore. 2:18, 9:38. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. 1:04, 8:09.

Hyde Park: "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sisters. 2:10, 8:10. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 3:22, 9:22.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. 2:30, 8:18. "Mr. and Mrs. North." Gracie Allen. 4, 9:48.

MALDEN — Granada: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 3:06, 6:15, 9:24. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:55, 5:04, 8:13.

Maplewood: "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. "Honolulu Lou," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Bruce Cabot and Constance Bennett. 1:55, 7:55. "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 3:20, 9:20.

Strand: "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy. 3:30, 9:40. "Mrs. Wiggs Guy," with the East Side Kids. 2:15, 8:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 1:45, 7:50.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 2:30, 8:10. "Mad Doctor of Market Street," Nat Pendleton. 4, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Honolulu Lu." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 3:30, 9:15. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "What's Cookin'," with the Andrews Sisters. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Outlaws of the Desert," Bill Boyd and Andy Clyde. "Too Many Women," June Lang and Neil Hamilton. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Klondike Fury," Edmund Lowe. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Klondike Fury," Edmund Lowe. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Marry the Boss' Daughter," Brenda Joyce. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Ann Shirley. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Sing for Your Supper," Buddy Rogers. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Tuna Time." Jan Garbar and Donald Novis. 2:18, 8:03. "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan and Robert Cummings. 3:48, 8:33.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Lady for a Night," John Wayne and Joan Blondell. 2 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Lydia." Merle Oberon. "Smiling Ghost." Wayne Morris. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North." Gracie Allen. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "How Green Was My Valley." Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. Selected short subjects. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller. 3:43, 8:03. "Look Who's Laughing," Charlie McCarthy, Edgar Bergen and Fibber McGee. 3:14, 6:30, 9:33.

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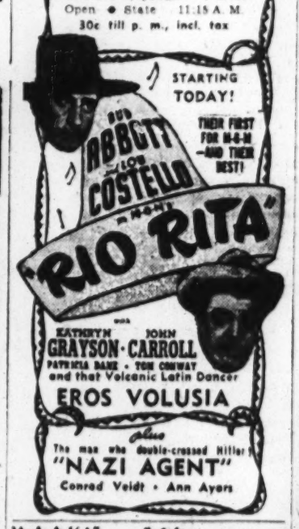

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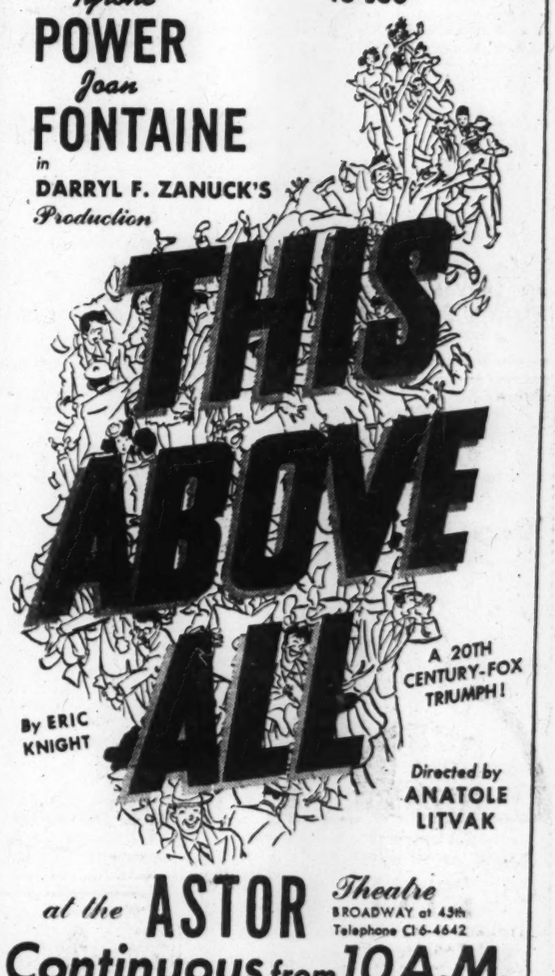

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The Home Forum

"And Even Thou Art a Little Queer"

THE FUNNY THING is, they thought we New Englanders were the queer ones, while we found their dialect—a combination of the South and the Middle West—different indeed.

They were our table companions all the way down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, and back. And though they stand out most clearly and are remembered most dearly in all the long passenger list, we somehow fell short of becoming the fastest of friends.

Missis was a little sparrow of a woman, delighted with everything including a seasoned state of grandmotherhood, who wore a succession of little-girl type frocks, and habitually referred to her husband as "Mister." Mister was a little gray man in a nondescript gray suit, wearing a twinkle behind his spectacles. They came from a little town in northern Ohio, where Mister kept a grocery store.

* * *

They had a wonderful time in their way, and we had a wonderful time in ours.

"Why, yo're missin' haff yo' life," Mister declared when he discovered that we, full of river sights and sounds and air, had chosen to go to sleep at night instead of to the parties. "Missin' haff yo' life."

"I cain't jes' understand it," Missis would chirp in her high, bright little voice. "Here yo' come on a vacation an' yo' don't never do nothin' that's any fun."

* * *

I'm afraid we were rather bores, even if we didn't mean to be. We kept to the open upper decks all day, staring and staring at the river, the sky, the procession of river banks and locks and tows; the one of us sitting still with a great chart between his knees, the other running about comparing notes or watching the marvelous stern wheel churning up the mud-and-white wake behind us. They, much more neighborly, sat in the glassed-in cabin where you could see nearly as much without getting your hair blown out of order, and could be "talkin' with folks" at the same time.

You see, the rivers were not such a novelty to them. They lived on a tributary of the Ohio. Whereas we had always lived by the sea. Everything was new and exciting to us. We could have adventure without making any effort at all.

* * *

There were lots of plain, ordinary, middle-class people like ourselves on board. You know how it is when you are first confronted with a new set of passengers, how everybody looks flat, poster-like, and not very interesting—yet. There are indications of what they may be like—eyes, nose, mouth enclosed in circles variously shaped, elongated or true to form, and variously fringed by hair, supported by angles and curves in bifurcated or petticoated outline, but not otherwise defined. You speculate about them casually between the business of tickets and luggage and getting installed in your cabin; you are attracted to one, repelled by another. But still they remain flat, poster-like, and not very important.

Gradually they emerge in the round, face and figure a sculptured whole, probably by now in sport clothes. You begin to exchange greetings. Soon you have talked with them and they have turned out to be just people like yourself. Only, if you are not careful, you will collect the specimens most like you and get off in corners with them, talking about the things you have always talked about, when you might be laying yourself open to brand-new viewpoints, speech, and customs.

* * *

"We are Americans!" I grandly proclaimed to myself, above a counter current that insisted: "But they are the faraway kind." And then, after assuring myself how splendid it was going to be for us all to know and understand one another, I'd wander away from the Kentucky lady with the low, pretty voice telling me about "the hosses," to chat with the two smart New York girls about clothes and shows and books and magazines. Or go into a huddle with the famous one-play playwright from Harvard (way back) instead of entering a shuffleboard tournament like a good mixer, if a bad player.

As Missis hit it exactly at dinner the first night out:

"What I always say to Mister is, Mister, I say, it's nice to know other kinds of folks."

A loud-speaker voice had just instructed us to be sure to get the best of the southern fried chicken by eating it with our fingers. And the one odd stick among us, the one who also, on invitation, neglected to remove his coat, had continued unabashed plying his knife and fork. For a single moment, Mister's twinkle went slightly askance as he joked about the burdens of being Bostonian.

* * *

After we got better acquainted with Mister and Missis, we became acquainted with Albert, the son who was tending store for them while they were away, and Mildred, the apparently quite approvable daughter-in-law, and Dorothy, the darlingest of granddaughters. Missis would beam, her blue eyes grow wider, her chirping voice younger, as the little girl in her, springing up through the years, lived again more fully through Dorothy's beauty and accomplishments recounted.

But sometimes she spoke of other things, and then the lights died down and the years came creeping out and spread themselves over her tight little face.

"We've had it hard," she said one day at lunch. "Don't nobody need to begrudge us our little outin'. Why, I never thought I'd get to go nowhere when I was young. Now sometimes I wish it hadn't all come so late.

"Twice Mister's failed, and I helped him through each time. Once it was a fire burned us out. Then it was the flood. Lost ev'rything, both times. Had to begin all over, twice.

"But now," lights coming up again, lines dispersing, "I wish yo' could see the house. So roomy, all the room anybody'd want. And closet space! 'Tain't nothin' like these heah cabins where yo' cain't two people get dressed at the same time. But Mister, he deserves it, he deserves ev'rything he's got."

* * *

And Mister, twinkling silently behind his spectacles, gently patted her small, bird-like hand.

Across the aisle, the clergyman with the crooked toupé and the jolly manner was keeping his table in an uproar. The Kansas City girl, who always dressed in unusual color schemes, laughed palely with the others, trying to conceal the sadness inside her eyes. The dark, brooding young man from Nebraska was all but overcome with laughter.

"I like to see people enjoy theirsel's," reflected Missis, eager for mirth, accepting its brief semblance. Our Misters had their mild jests between them without creating any startling amount of hilarity. And she and I were mainly serious, for we talked of keeping house.

* * *

But they had livelier, and closer, playmates. Every night there was a Bingo game, or a Quiz contest, an amateur concert, or sing-song, or entertainment, a masquerade, or a dance. And, I'm sorry to admit it, everybody went but us.

"Why, the Cap'n, he jes' swang me right off the floor last night in the Paul Jones. He's so big an' I'm so little, it musta looked awful comical. Why don't you never come?"

I'm glad I did watch the play-party game, "Way Down Yonder in the Pawpaw Patch," once, if only to see Missis, face rosy and eyes a-sparkle, tripping through her paces like a girl, while Mister, twinkle lost in the intentness of application, plodded soberly through his part.

* * *

The last time we saw them, the voyage over, was in the Cincinnati Railway Station. We were staring again—since it could no longer be at the river, at the soft-hued murals depicting it and other scenes from the surrounding country.

We had stopped before a panel of the river-front,—with the long slanting cobbled levee and the wharfboat that could rise with the river, the old-fashioned side-wheelers and stern-wheelers, too, our own steamboat among them,—when they approached.

They had been buying things in the little cubicles of shops around the station—a bathrobe for Dorothy, ties for Albert, and silk stockings for Mildred and Mister's sister, Lizzie, who kept books at the store.

They looked so dear, standing there with their arms full of bundles, Mister's quiet gray suit somewhat rumpled by travel, Missis in her blue little-girl frock with the puffed sleeves, eyes wide with pleasure under her broad-brimmed hat (and hardly a threat of gray in her hair) that I couldn't resist taking Mister's handshake hand in both my own, and enveloping Missis in a hug.

They shook hands passively with us both.

"Good-by," they said, without a trace of regret at parting. And there was a quizzical glint to Mister's twinkle, a faint note of puzzlement in Missis' wide blue eyes.

"Gee, but it's great to be an American!" a placard hung in the engine-room had boldly affirmed. Gee, but it is. Much greater than being a Bostonian.

After all, they did send us an Easter card.

MARGARET LLOYD

By Courtesy of Doll and Richards, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"ROCKPORT—THE TOWN": *An Etching by Sam Thal*

SAM THAL is a skillful artist who lives in Brookline, Massachusetts. He paints in oils and water colors, draws in pastels, and makes etchings.

On the etched plate, Mr. Thal demonstrates a patience and inclination toward experiment which characterizes every aquafortist. In the print he strives to achieve the cogent line, the telling mass, a differentiated surface and atmospheric articulation.

"Rockport" shows Mr. Thal's interest in making a satisfactory all-over pattern from an aggregate of rowboats, fishermen's shacks, and cottages along the charming waterfront of the colonial town of Rockport, Massachusetts. This composition is particularly interesting because the artist has worked out the theme in a sort of vertical perspective; all the material comes virtually into one plane.

D. A.

Gebet

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE MENSCHEN haben sehr verschiedene Auffassungen vom Gebet. Für manche ist das Gebet bloß eine Form des Bittens zu einer weitentfernten und unbekannten Gottheit. Manche Leute beten inbrünstig zu gewissen Zeiten oder in Zeiten der Not. Als Kind dachte der Verfasser dieses Aufsatzes, daß das einzige wahre Beten darin bestehe, daß man niederkniee und Gott mit passenden Worten um Seine Barmherzigkeit und Güte anflehe. Viele, die erfahren haben, was wahres Gebet ist, können jetzt tatsächlich sagen, daß sie „ohne Unterlaß" zu einem gütigen, liebenden Gott „beten", der überall, allmächtig und immer gegenwärtig ist.

Die Bibel enthält viele Beispiele der mächtigen Ergebnisse des Gebets. Jesus, der Meister, gab seinen Jüngern, als sie ihn baten, sie beten zu lehren, jenes kurze aber vollkommene Gebet, das wir das Gebet des Herrn nennen. Dieses Gebet deckt jedes Bedürfnis und, wenn verstanden, segnet und heilt.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß rechtes Streben Gebet ist. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 9, 10): „Das folgerechte Gebet ist das Verlangen, recht zu tun. Beten heißt, danach verlangen, im Lichte zu wandeln, und es dann auch wirklich tun, insoweit wie wir das Licht empfangen, sei es auch mit blutenden Fußtapfen, und dem Herrn die Erfüllung unserer wirklichen Wünsche anheimstellen, während wir geduldig Seiner harren". Mrs. Eddy hat das ganze erste Kapitel dieses Lehrbuchs dem Gebet gewidmet, und viele haben recht beten gelernt und die Erhörung ihrer Gebete in langersehnten Heilungen einfach durch das Lesen dieses Buchs gefunden. Und sie haben auch gefunden, daß ihre Wünsche reiner werden, wenn sie „im Lichte wandeln", und daß jeder rechte Wunsch erfüllt wird, wenn sie verständnisvoll auf Gott vertrauen.

Wir lernen in der göttlichen Wissenschaft, daß Gott das Gemüt, das Leben, die Wahrheit und die Liebe ist, und wir lernen auch, daß Gott nicht nur der alliebende Vater, sondern auch die zärtliche, erbarmende Mutter aller ist. Wir wissen, daß kein liebender irdischer Vater seinen Kindern Gutes vorenthalten würde. Ebensowenig enthält unser himmlischer Vater Seinen geliebten Kindern Gutes vor, sondern gießt unendliche Segnungen, unaufhörliche Güte, ewiges Leben auf sie aus. Wir erfahren, daß Gott das All in allem ist, daß es keine andere Macht, keine andere Gegenwart gibt, und daß „wir in ihm leben, weben und sind". Da nun Gott unendlich gut ist und wir nicht außerhalb Seiner Güte und Allheit sein können, warum sollten wir dann fürchten oder glauben, daß uns etwas mangeln könnte? Müssen wir nicht die Fülle des Guten, das uns schon umgibt, annehmen lernen, anstatt um mehr zu bitten? Sollen wir von Gott mehr erflehen, wenn Er doch Gutes ohne Maß verleiht? Wir können unser Herz diesem Guten öffnen, indem wir Gott für das, was wir schon haben, freudig danken. So lernen wir, daß das Gebet nicht Gott den Allmächtigen und Unendlichen ändert, sondern unsere falschen Begriffe von Ihm beseitigt und uns die wahre Erkenntnis gibt, daß Er die göttliche Liebe, das allgegenwärtige und unendliche Gute ist.

In „Nein und Ja" schreibt Mrs. Eddy (S. 39): „Wahrhaft beten heißt nicht Gott um Liebe bitten; es heißt lieben lernen und alle Menschen in eine Liebe einschließen. Durch das Gebet machen wir uns die Liebe zunutze, mit der Er uns liebt". Und wie liebt uns Gott? Er sieht den Menschen als vollkommen, als Seinen Sohn, als Sein Bild und Gleichnis, das Ihn in Schönheit, Güte, Unversehrtheit, Reinheit, Gerechtigkeit, Weisheit und vielen anderen gottähnlichen Eigenschaften widerspiegelt. Wie sehr doch diese Liebe heute der ganzen Welt not tut! Wenn wir wahrhaft lieben wollen, müssen wir den Blick über den Irrtumsnebel erheben, worin es Glaubensbekenntnisse und Rassen und von Haß und Angriffslust beherrschte Menschen zu geben scheint. Dies ist nicht der Mensch der Schöpfung Gottes. Die Welt im allgemeinen hat einen falschen Sinn des Menschen angenommen; und es ist ein mißverstandener Sinn, der nicht den wahren Begriff vom Menschen gibt, wie er wirklich ist. Das ganze Bild ist eine Trugvorstellung, und in dem Maße, wie wir lernen, es als unwirklich zu sehen oder durch es hindurchzusehen, werden wir unsern Mitmenschen allgemein heilen und segnen helfen. Das Böse zerstört sich selber, und das geschieht heute in der Welt. Nichts Böses geschieht Gottes geistigem Menschen, und nie wird ihm etwas Böses geschehen. Er bleibt Gottes Widerspiegelung im Denken, Reden und Tun.

Im Handbuch Der Mutterkirche (Art. VIII, Abschn. 4) schreibt Mrs. Eddy unter der Überschrift „Tägliches Gebet": „Es ist die Pflicht jedes Mitglieds dieser Kirche, täglich zu beten: ‚Dein Reich komme'; laß die Herrschaft der göttlichen Wahrheit, des göttlichen Lebens und der göttlichen Liebe in mir aufgerichtet werden und alle Sünde aus mir entfernen; und möge Dein Wort die Liebe der ganzen Menschheit bereichern und sie beherrschen!" Tut der Welt nicht dringend die Bereicherung der Liebe und die Aufrichtung „der Herrschaft der göttlichen Wahrheit; des göttlichen Lebens und der göttlichen Liebe" in uns not? Wie können wir die Herrschaft der göttlichen Liebe aufrichten helfen? Durch wahres Gebet. Wir werden in unseren Zuneigungen selbstloser und unparteiischer sein, wenn wir verstehen, daß der Mensch die göttliche Liebe widerspiegelt. Sollten wir nicht diejenigen lieben, die der Liebe am meisten bedürfen? Wenn wir gerade dort, wo wir sind, damit beginnen, und Liebe in kleinen Dingen zeigen, zuerst in freundlichen statt gehässigen oder neidischen Gedanken, dann in liebevollen statt unbedachten Worten und dann in guten Taten statt in gleichgültigen Handlungen, werden große Segnungen für uns und für andere folgen.

Christus Jesus lehrte seine Nachfolger, nicht nur diejenigen zu lieben, von denen sie geliebt werden, sondern auch ihre Feinde zu lieben; und als er am Kreuz war, betete er für diejenigen, die ihn gekreuzigt hatten: „Vater, vergib ihnen; denn sie wissen nicht, was sie tun" (Luk. 23, 34). Können wir so für diejenigen beten, die unfreundlich gegen uns gewesen sind? Der Mensch, den Gott geschaffen hat, ist freundlich und liebevoll, und Gott wiederum sorgt für Seine ganze Schöpfung und liebt sie. Wenn wir lieben lernen, wie Gott liebt, werden wir recht beten und werden sehen, daß Sein Reich gekommen ist, und daß Sein Wille „auf Erden wie im Himmel" (Matth. 6, 10) geschieht. Wir werden Gottes vollkommenen Plan, Seinen vollkommenen Willen für Seine Kinder erfahren und annehmen.

Ein schönes Lied schließt mit dem Vers:

„Gebet ist des Christen Atemzug,
Des Christen Heimatluft,
Sein Losungswort, das den Tod besiegt:
Er kommt mit Gebet in den Himmel".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEN HAVE very different concepts of prayer. With some, prayer is merely a form of request to a far-off and unknown Deity. Some people pray fervently at certain periods, or in times of stress. The writer, as a child, used to think that the only method of true prayer was to kneel and form fitting words with which to beseech God for His mercy and goodness. Many, who have grown into an understanding of what true prayer is, can now actually say that they "pray without ceasing" to a kind, loving God, who is everywhere, all-powerful, and ever present.

The Bible contains many instances of the mighty results of prayer. Jesus, the Master, when asked by his disciples how to pray, gave that brief but perfect prayer which is called the Lord's Prayer. Every need is covered in this prayer, and when understood, it blesses and heals.

Christian Science teaches that right aspiration is prayer. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writes (pp. 9, 10): "Consistent prayer is the desire to do right. Prayer means that we desire to walk and will walk in the light so far as we receive it, even though with bleeding footsteps, and that waiting patiently on the Lord, we will leave our real desires to be rewarded by Him." Mrs. Eddy has devoted the whole first chapter of this textbook to the subject of prayer, and many have learned how to pray aright and have found the answers to their prayers in long-desired healings simply by reading this book. And they have also found that as they "walk in the light" their desires are purified, and that as they trust God understandingly every right desire is granted.

We learn in divine Science that God is Mind, Life, Truth, and Love, and we also learn that God is not only the all-loving Father but also the tender, compassionate Mother of all. We know that no loving earthly parent would withhold good from his children. Neither does our heavenly Parent withhold good from His beloved children, but pours out on them infinite blessings, unending goodness, eternal life. We learn that God is All-in-all, and that there is no other power, no other presence, that "in him we live, and move, and have our being." Then, since God is infinite good, and since we cannot be outside of this goodness and allness, why should we fear or believe we can lack anything? Do we not need to learn how to accept the abundance of good that already surrounds us, instead of asking for more? Should we beseech God for more, when He is bestowing good without measure? We can open our hearts to this good by joyfully thanking God for what we already have. So we learn that prayer does not change God, the omnipotent and infinite, but it exchanges our false concept of what God is for the true knowledge of Him as divine Love, good, ever present and infinite.

In "No and Yes" Mrs. Eddy says (p. 39): "True prayer is not asking God for love; it is learning to love, and to include all mankind in one affection. Prayer is the utilization of the love wherewith He loves us." And how does God love us? He sees man as perfect, His own son, His own image and likeness, reflecting Him in beauty, goodness, wholeness, purity, justice, wisdom, and many other Godlike qualities. How much the whole world needs this love today! If we would love truly, we must look above the mist of error in which there seem to be creeds and races, and men dominated by hate and aggression. This is not the man of God's creating. It is a false sense of man that the world in general has accepted; it is a mistaken sense that fails to give the true concept of man as he really is. The whole picture is an illusion, and as we learn to unsee it or to see through it, we shall help to heal and bless our brother man universally. Evil destroys itself, and that is what is going on in the world today. Nothing evil is happening to God's spiritual man, and nothing evil ever will happen to him. He remains God's reflection in thought, word, and deed.

In the Manual of The Mother Church (Art. VIII, Sect. 4), under the heading "Daily Prayer," Mrs. Eddy says, "It shall be the duty of every member of this Church to pray each day: 'Thy kingdom come;' let the reign of divine Truth, Life, and Love be established in me, and rule out of me all sin; and may Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them." Does not the world sorely need the enriching of affections and the establishing within of "the reign of divine Truth, Life, and Love"? How can we aid in establishing the government of divine Love? By true prayer. We shall be more unselfish and impartial in our affections when we understand that man reflects divine Love. Should we not love those who stand in the greatest need of love? When we start right where we are and show love in little things, first in kind thoughts instead of hateful or envious ones, then in loving words instead of careless ones, and then in good deeds instead of indifferent acts, great blessings will follow for ourselves and others.

Christ Jesus taught his followers not only to love those who love them but to love their enemies, and when he was on the cross he prayed for those who had crucified him (Luke 23:34), "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." Can we pray thus for those who have been unkind to us? The man that God created is kind and loving, and God, in turn, cares for and loves all His creation. As we learn to love as God loves, we shall pray aright and shall see that His kingdom is come and His will is being done "in earth, as it is in heaven" (Matthew 6:10). We shall learn and accept God's perfect plan, His perfect will, for His children.

A beautiful hymn closes with this verse:

"Prayer is the Christian's vital breath,
The Christian's native air:
His watchword, overcoming death:
He enters heaven with prayer."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Growing Our Fuel

CHARLES FRANKLIN KETTERING, who is General Motors Corporation's vice-president in charge of research, and has been called "one of our most useful living scientists," likes to startle people by saying that we could know three times as much as we now know without learning one new thing. Ask him, "How?" and he explains that it could be done by looking at old and familiar things as if they were new and strange and by *using* the learning and experience we now have. . . .

This famous "monkey-wrench scientist," who invented the automobile self-starter and perfected light-weight Diesel engines by looking at old facts as if they were new, was asked what we would do for motor fuel when the petroleum is all used up.

"I don't know," he said, "but I don't think we're going to sit around and twiddle our thumbs. I think maybe we'll run automobiles by radio by then."

Present was a practical person for whose common sense "Boss Kett's" remark was the occasion for the lifted eyebrow of doubt. Boss Kett caught the signal of unbelief, accepted it as a challenge, and, fixing those sharply quizzical birdlike eyes of his on the skeptic, asked, "How do we run them now?"

"With gasoline," was the reply.

"Where do we get the gasoline?"

"We distill it from petroleum."

"What is petroleum?"

"Oil that is in the earth."

"How did it get there?"

"Well," said the doubter, becoming uncomfortable now, "the chances are that it came from decaying plants and so forth."

"Where did the plants come from?"

"They grew."

"How did they grow?"

"The sun made them grow."

"So," said Boss Kett, "we're running them *now* by radio—by radiation of the sun, seasoned forty million years in the ground. Maybe we can learn how to pick up our sun-energy direct, instead of going along on that long-drawn-out process. I'm not worried about what we are going to do as long as the sun keeps on shining, because we can grow enough fuel. I'm sure we can grow all our fuel after a while because all of the fuel that we now *have* has been grown."—From "Pioneers of Plenty," by CHRISTY BORTH. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Cycle of Return

We who have loved the city,
The restless, arrogant city—
Its superb indifference,
Its flashing magic—
We have believed in its strength;
Its roar was the goading to action.
But now, in the days of tumult,
The roar is swollen with strange sounds.
Filling the city canyons,
It reverberates, sullen and muttering.
Now,
Like people looking back,
We remember the long fields under the plow.
Is this the final answer?
The quiet land stretching to the horizon,
The farmhouse in the lee of the hill,
Waiting?

HELEN FRITH STICKNEY

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Intimate Message: Washington

Things Are Not Being Done Fast Enough ..... ***By J. C. H.***

Chicago, May 14

Every last American, except a tiny group of malcontents, want to win this war. In Washington I've heard it said we should worry over the complacency of the rest of the country. Out here away from the Capital I've run into complaint that Washington is botching the war and that we're not going to get this job done until we put workers and fighters instead of theorists and politicians into the key positions. I'm glad to hear both charges. They're a healthy sign. They mean that all of us sincerely and deeply hope that the other fellow is as anxious to win the war and to do his bit as we are.

Throughout the United States today there is an unmistakable and enthusiastic unanimity. And it's an unanimity of action as well as of talk. In the shipyards, airplane plants, chemical works, machine shops, in fact, in all war industries, men and women—white and Negro—are working day and night with an unflagging speed and skill which no amount of money or oratory could buy. This war is the last thing in the world that a person ought to become Pollyanaish about, but fact is fact, and American workers and executives are neither slackers nor nincompoops. They're in this thing to win—and win they will.

Having visited a large number of war plants in the eastern and southern portions of the United States and having talked with scores of workers and executives, I can say that the principal worry of them both is how to produce more goods. Production is already at an extraordinarily high level but it's next year's output, not this year's which looks good to Americans.

Hurry Up Is the Call

At almost every plant, one meets the same complaint: "If Washington would only give us more raw materials we'd beat our present schedules by 30 per cent this year." Or again: "If they'd only hurry those cranes along to us we'd be able to step up our production of Liberty ships by at least three a month."

Never once have I heard the wish expressed that Washington would ease up on its demands for quick delivery or would scale down its production requirements. The dominating desire is to have the materials with which to work still harder, not to get out from under the extremely heavy load which thousands of executives and workers are now carrying.

It's sometimes charged that the only motive behind this drive is the desire for larger wages and profits. What I've seen on my trip through defense centers convinces me that this is very far from the truth. Of course, most workers and employers are glad to receive a fatter pay envelope, and this is a factor which must be recognized.

Aware of War's Meaning

Nevertheless, two other factors seem definitely more important in contributing to the high morale behind high production. One is the deep-seated and widespread realization of what this war means to Americans and to their future chance for a decent, self-respecting life. This realization is fully as strong among workers as among employers and speaks wonders for the slow and painstaking effort on the part of so many American leaders to emphasize the full extent of the totalitarian menace.

The other factor is the strong, inherent joy which all men and women worth their salt take in invention achievement. The United States attained its present predominance through the driving energy and love of work of its average citizen. These characteristics are now being devoted to the ultra-worthy end of winning this war. Americans are glorying in their ability to build fast, well and in immense quantity.

Labor Situation Favorable

At not a single one of the many plants we visited did the employers express any discontent or worry over labor problems. In a factory belonging to what was once one of the strongest and most powerful antilabor concerns in the United States, we saw unionization literature lying about to be picked up, while one of the officials stated that the company's policy was now to permit full union representation if the workers wished it.

Likewise, the national crisis appears to be working a significant change in the attitude toward Negro and women workers. The picture in this regard is not perfect, but I saw a surprising number of Negro workers, in many cases working side by side with whites, where a few months ago they were excluded. Every plant, without a single exception to date, has indicated satisfaction with its Negro employees and the intention of employing more.

America has a long and tough fight ahead. It's going to take a lot of wearying work to win it. But if you think that the average American isn't determined to do the job, just take a tour of the nation's war plants. You'll learn differently.

The Country Speaks: New York

A Second Front but Not of Arms ..... ***By Alexander Williams***

History is brim full of analogous developments in which man speaks with man, his voice carrying the word. Thomas Carlyle, in one of his most flaming passages, defines such a speaker as "an incarnated word," adding that "whatsoever once sacred things become hollow jargons, yet while the voice of man speaks with man, hast thou not there the living fountain out of which all sacredness sprang, and will yet spring?"

No American has been more appreciative of this truth than was Woodrow Wilson, and today, as was recalled by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation here this week, a growing sympathy for the Wilsonian theories of government in war and peace is seen everywhere. Mr. Wilson, scholar and a statesman, had high appreciation of what the voice of man speaking with man meant; and it was his voice that was the powerful motivating force that brought about the first world war armistice on Nov. 11, 1918.

It was President Wilson's voice that opened a "second front" in Germany that led to the surrender, and a demand is growing that such a front again be opened—not primarily by force of arms, as is being urged in many quarters in the United States, England, and Russia, but through a program that will convince the weary German people of the wrongness of the Nazi conflict to enslave the world and of the futility of the effort. In this connection comparison is being drawn between the Wilsonian "Fourteen Points" and the Roosevelt-Churchill "Four Freedoms."

There has been little disagreement anywhere over the definitive wording of the program Mr. Wilson gave to the world for ending the war and building the peace.

This was a propaganda of the highest definition of the word, and it is for renewal of such propaganda that voices are now being raised. One of these is Norman Thomas. In a May Day address Mr. Thomas urged that the German people be told what it is all about and the way shown for emancipation.

To them he would say:

The German people: For many years yours was the classic land of workers' internationalism. In a real sense your thinkers and leaders were also ours. Indeed, for generations your philosophers and poets and musicians, your Kant, your Goethe, your Beethoven, though German was their mother-tongue, spoke and wrote in the language of universal appeal to the human mind and heart. Your sons and daughters in disproportionate numbers in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries were the leaders in the struggle for freedom. Your scientists in every field led the advance of human knowledge against ignorance and its progeny of sickness, weakness and fear.

But today in docile obedience to the Nazi masters who first enslaved you to use you for conquest of the world, you are making the once-honored name of Germany a by-word and a hissing on the ear of man. You who once sought the brotherhood of the workers, are now drunk with the terrible doctrine of the master race. Under this spell you have, indeed, temporarily achieved prodigies of conquest. So, too, did the ancient Assyrians and the Asiatic hosts which followed Attila and Ghengiz Khan and Tamerlane, but today they live in human memory only as a scourge and a curse. Do you want that fate for your people?

We ask you now—we, the workers, we the people of America—to find some way out with us before violence and hunger and fear and hate bring a new age of darkness upon us all. Settle with us a peace, not of vengeance, but of cooperation that will cross national and racial lines. Raise up from your ranks new leaders who will again make Germany among the first in all that ennobles the human race.

Mr. Thomas' appeal is for a peace based on such an appeal to the German people as would cause them to turn away from their dictators just as the Germans turned away from the Imperial Government in 1918 following the Wilson "Fourteen Points."

It would require, he said, "once more a new outreaching of heart and hand in co-operation with our brothers of every race and land and creed."

To Change the Subject:

Mrs. Paddleby Stages a Revolt ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

Nobody had seen Mrs. Paddleby for weeks. Her closest friends had learned to do without her. "Yes, my dear," one of them said, "she answers her telephone; but she hangs up as fast as ever she can. She seems awfully taken up with something."

In all probability, Mrs. Paddleby was only in the same case as her friends. She was getting her garden into spring order and sniffing the budded lilacs. She was arranging her blackout room and mounting a ladder into the attic to count the buckets of sand or G1, the coiled hose, and the long-handled spade. She was filling out her sugar ration card and wondering how few gallons of gasoline could be made to last one week. Preparing her mind for all manner of unimagined eventualities. Just like everyone else.

And, finally, when things were fairly well in hand—the storm windows removed, the windows washed, and the screens in place; when the garden was at its loveliest, with the apple trees in blossom on the terrace and innumerable minute and exquisite things—white and yellow, pink and blue—springing up to fringe the pool—then, suddenly, Mrs. Paddleby had had enough. She longed for a change of scene, to go far away. And the Northwest was the direction in which she preferred to go.

Everybody said it was preposterous. "In these days," said Horace, sternly, "people are not encouraged to travel unless they actually must. You know, in England now, placards are posted in the railroad stations to ask: 'Must you travel?'" Well, it was getting almost as difficult in America. Mrs. Paddleby herself had had trouble flying back from New York at the precise moment she had chosen. But still she longed to go West. Down in her blackout room, dark and lonely, she had a collection of timetables and airplane schedules. When she felt the urge, she would descend to pore over them until Oregon began to seem real and even accessible. She dallied as to which sophisticated accommodation she would select—single bedroom, roomette, section, and so on. Oh, why couldn't she go, now with the western hills green and Portland's incredible roses at their best?

Then, one morning, fell the final blow. Some coordinator or other in Washington ordained that, presently, there would be no more luxurious train accommodations of any sort—no Pullmans, no polished nickel trimmings on yellow streamlined cars, no roomettes with astonishing beds to fold back into walls, no—Nothing whatever except seats, and a person would be fortunate if he got one of them. As for flying, that was little use on account of the priorities. At first, Mrs. Paddleby was discouraged; she folded away her timetables and trudged slowly up the cellar stairs. Then she snatched up her newspaper from the still-cluttered breakfast table and reread that news item. To be sure, not all those luxury accommodations had been taken off yet. Perhaps—If she hurried—She might just contrive to get ahead of the stringency in tourist travel.

Mrs. Paddleby admitted to no love for the Spartan fare. She had been persuaded, when, surprisingly even to herself, she had ventured to cross the Mississippi River, partially by the promise of really comfortable quarters. Mrs. Paddleby knew ships of yore, but trains frankly alarmed her. After the niceties of the Santa Fé and the Burlington trains, Mrs. Paddleby was nearly won over; and now she burned to go again—but she still craved those luxuries. It had never yet occurred to her that her patriotism lacked a certain zeal.

Seizing her hat and coat, gloves and bag and car keys, she was dashing now in the direction of her garage. And, as she scurried, she distinctly heard—and ignored—the telephone ringing. Her friends might be curious; but she could not help that: She was bound for the railroad station—before it was too late.

Soil Conservation—How It Is Aiding War Effort

Strip Cropping in Wisconsin, Showing How Soil Conservation Is Helping in the All-Out "Food for Freedom" Program

Alternate bands of grain and hay or other crops which help check erosion on the Joe Stromstad farm near Coon Valley, represent one of the practices which has put the soil in condition for all-out production and is helping save the soil while farmers produce more food. Soil conservation programs used by Coon Valley farmers and thousands of others throughout the country include contour tillage, terraces, grassed waterways, pasture renovation, improved rotations including more hay and pasture, and numerous other practices which keep topsoil at home while making the best and safe use of the land.

Eight-year fight against erosion in Wisconsin begins to pay dividend in farm yields.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LA CROSSE, Wis.—We have heard so much about soil conservation and its advantages in late years that the subject has become almost commonplace, but when it ties itself in directly with the war effort there is good reason to look at it as news.

And there is news in what the farmers in Coon Creek Valley, south of here, are doing. Victors in an up-hill battle against erosion, they have found that eight years of soil conservation have enabled them to respond most liberally to the nation's wartime call for more eggs, pork, and milk.

The Coon Valley project is said to be the oldest United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service demonstration in the country. Coon Creek flows into the Mississippi River 10 miles south of here.

Soil-Saving Program

Before the agency began assisting the farmers to fight erosion back in 1933, rains were carrying off much of the fertile topsoil from sloping fields farmed under the conventional up-and-down hill system of cultivation, and gullies had begun to appear. Crop yields were declining yearly.

With the technical assistance of the soil conservationists, more than half of the 800 farmers in the Valley installed complete soil-saving programs on their places, and many of their neighbors, on their own, have put into effect various erosion-control practices.

One conservation practice that has proved popular is strip cropping, which includes contour cultivation, crop rotation, and the planting of crops in narrow strips or bands.

Even the Guernsey Wears a V for Victory

H. O. Melby, farmer near Westby, Wis., and a co-operator with the Vernon County Soil Conservation District.

A summary of the farm account books on 33 scattered farms indicates that the Valley already has increased livestock production considerably and plans to make still further increases in 1942.

For example, the 23-record-keeping farmers who have complete soil-conservation programs sold 19 per cent more butterfat in 1941 than in 1940, while the other 10 expanded production only 12 per cent.

Large Increases

C. R. Hoglund and H. O. Anderson of the Economic Research Office of the Soil Conservation Service in La Crosse said the sharper rise in butterfat sales from conservation farms was due to increased production per cow as well as an increase in the number of cows milked.

Herds of the soil-saving farmers average 20 cows on Jan. 1, 1941, up 10 per cent from a year earlier, while the other farmers' herds averaged 16, a 5 per cent increase.

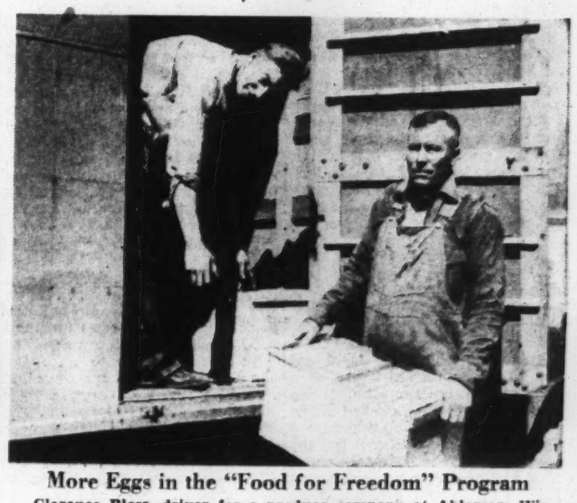
Gross receipts from the sale of butterfat, pork and eggs on the demonstration farms averaged $2,853, a 76 per cent increase over 1940. The average for the other 10 farms was $2,584, up 75 per cent from a year earlier. Expenses, however, were higher.

Operators of the soil-saving farms not only increased egg production more than the others in 1941, but they also had a higher percentage of hens and pullets on farms Jan. 1.

Egg sales from the demonstration farms increased 14 per cent, compared with a 4 per cent increase on the others. Laying flocks on the soil-saving farms averaged 35 per cent higher on Jan. 1 than a year earlier, while flocks of the others were expanded only 3 per cent.

An average of 5,300 pounds of pork was sold from the demonstration farms in 1941, a gain of 18 per cent over 1940, while the average for the others was 5,900 pounds, a 51 per cent gain.

The soil-saving farmers raised a larger proportion of hay and a smaller proportion of corn and small grain than the others. This explained the greater increases in butterfat and smaller increases in pork production on the conservation farms.



More Eggs in the "Food for Freedom" Program

Clarence Bloss, driver for a produce company at Ableman, Wis., stops at the Melby farm to pick up eggs.

New Low-Cost Barn Hay Drier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Research workers throughout the South are busy developing new ways to meet the farm labor shortage, new uses for crops, and new substitutes for scarce products.

Already there is evidence of how well they are succeeding. Some of their developments are being put to national use.

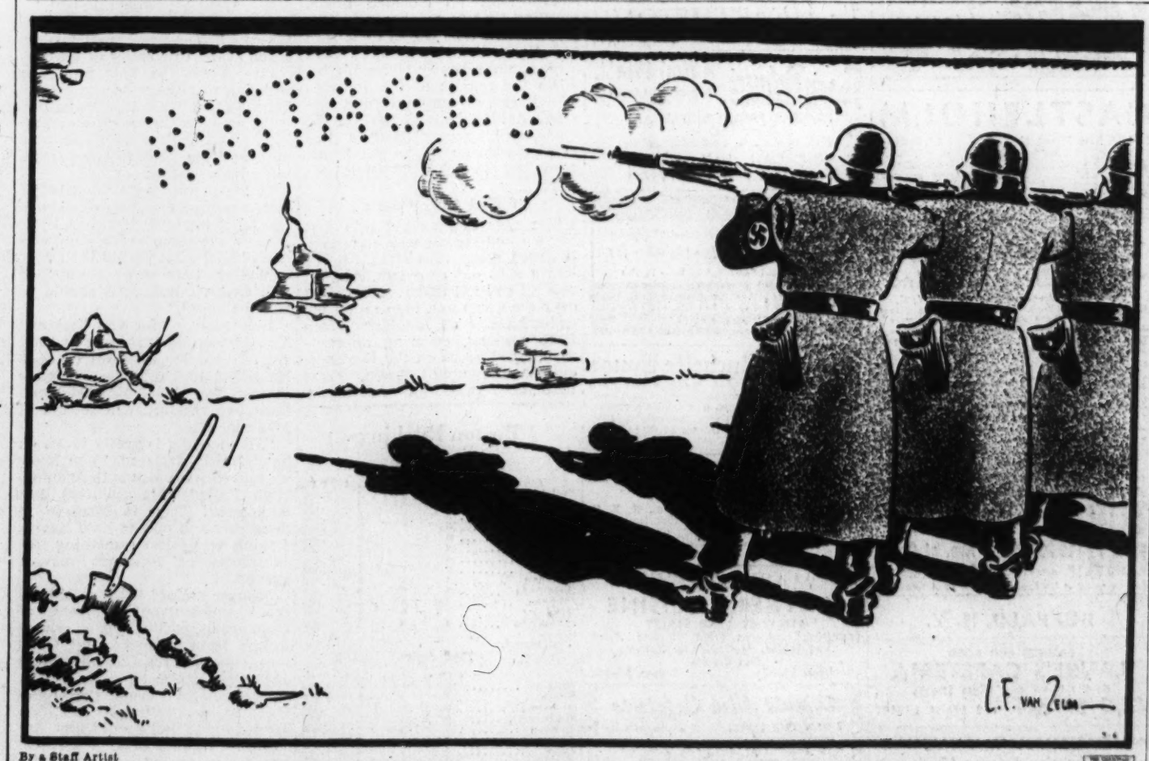
For instance, there is the small low-cost hay drier developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority and University of Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, which is successful in improving hay quality and feeding value. The Food-for-Victory program calls for additional production of 1,530,000,000 pounds of milk in the South during 1942, or an increase of seven per cent over 1941. That would mean 460,000 more cows needed, but many calves are needed for war meat, so the dairy farmer must get more milk from each cow if possible. More and better hay is one way to get this increase in milk and the hay drier is helping accomplish that. Barn dried hay tested had four times as much carotene, three times as much vitamin A, and 19 per cent more green color than field dried hay.

The barn hay drier developed is now in use in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia, and a number of northern and western states. For experimental purposes it is in use at University of Georgia, University of Illinois, Ohio State University, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and Oregon State College.

Another development is a new plastic, one which will possibly be used in industry as a substitute for metals needed in America's war materials. It was developed by Dr. Fritz Rosenthal, University of Tennessee plastics technologist. The new plastic, derived from cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls, may also provide a new industrial outlet for the South's No. 1 crop, cotton, according to Dr. Rosenthal.

Plastic products, similar to those produced at the University of Tennessee from cottonseed meal, have been produced from soybean meal and used extensively in industry, Dr. Rosenthal said.

Then there is a new machine for hulling castor beans, recently invented by H. A. Arnold, University of Tennessee agricultural engineer, to relieve a "bottleneck" in producing castor oil needed in airplane engines, cannon recoil mechanism, and in chemical developments. Farmers have been urged to grow more castor beans. The sheller, which can also be used to shell peanuts, was developed as a co-operative project of the University of Tennessee and TVA.



By a Staff Artist

Nazi Version: "How to Win Friends and Influence People"

Jim Tobin Showered With Congratulations in Clubhouse After Three Homers

Casey Stengel Calls It Greatest Day for Pitcher

BULLETIN

Today's game between the St. Louis Cardinals and Boston Braves has been postponed. There will be a single game tomorrow starting at 3 o'clock.

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"The greatest day I ever saw a pitcher have!" shouted Casey Stengel, pointing a finger close to the perspiring face of Jim Tobin. The manager of the Braves had to shout to make himself heard above the din of the clubhouse. It reminded you of a World Series.

"Three home runs, plus that kind of pitching!" Stengel added. "What a day, boys, what a day! You'll probably never see another one like it!"

Teammates were crowding around the star of the 6-5 triumph over the Chicago Cubs. Grinning and chewing on his gum, Tobin slapped each hand thrust before him. As newspapermen joined the gathering, he accepted their congratulations, also.

Back a Step

"He'll get 40 or 50 more before the year is out," Stengel went on. "Say Tobin, Ruth only got 60. You can get 61." Everybody laughed. "Wilson (Cub manager) must have decided to pitch Jim inside that last time up," Casey said "But 'Old Tobe' just went into a huddle with himself and said: 'I'll move back a step and get that inside ball.' And he did."

Paul Waner was pulling a wet shirt over his head. "I hit two homers in a row once and thought it was pretty good," he said. "And that Tobin gets three! What a man!"

Johnny Cooney, heading for the showers, added: "He hits more home runs in two hours than I get in 15 years!"

"Hey Tobin!" shouted Eddie Miller across the room. "What's that wife of your feeding you and Lombardi? (The catcher rooms with the Tobins.) Between the two of you, you've got six in two days! How about me coming out to the house for supper tonight?"

Clyde McCullough, who had caught the game for the Cubs, came into the room in a pair of shorts. Walking up to the grinning Tobin he stood in front of him for a moment, then stuck out his hand stuttering "You, you," and turned around and walked out. Words failed him and the crowd roared.

"Did you ever have a day like that in the minors?" a writer asked the knuckleball ace.

"No," Tobin answered. "But once in the Pacific Coast League I hit a home run and double in one inning, driving in seven runs. I went up each time with the bases loaded." Jim wiped his face and neck with a towel. "I hit more out of the park today than I did in all of my other years in the big leagues combined. Before today my lifetime total was two."

Braves Third

Most of the Braves stayed around the clubhouse for more than an hour, laughing, talking and kidding one another. Most of the chatter was aimed at Lombardi and, of course, Tobin. It had been a great day for the club. Miller and Lombardi also clouted home runs, and the triumph evened the Cub series at 1-all. Too, it left the locals third in the National League race, just one game away from the Pittsburgh Pirates and 3½ from the leading Dodgers.

All of baseball today was talking about Tobin, because no big league pitcher had ever hit three homers in one game before. In fact, a lot of ball players have played for 15 and 20 years, working almost every day, and not been able to equal such a feat. Jim should have no trouble bettering Hal Schumacher's league homer record for pitchers in a season, which now stands at six. Wes Ferrell holds the American League figure at nine.

There will be some speculation on the conversion of Tobin to the outfield or first base. There always is when a pitcher hits well. But such a shift is not likely. In the first place, Jim is too valuable on the mound. He has won five games and may go as high as 20. The Braves seem to have enough punch. And in the second place, the big pitcher might have trouble getting around in the field. The Braves need his knuckler every fourth day

* * *

Briefs . . . The Cardinals are in town through Saturday . . . Tobin will probably pitch one of the Sunday games against Cincinnati . . . He and Lombardi are now tied with five homers each . . . Are some of the other boys blushing! . . . The Red Sox dropped their fourth straight at Chicago . . . The White Sox got to Charley Wagner for a run in the last of the 10th and triumphed, 2-1 . . . It was Charley's second 2-1 setback in succession . . . Foxx and Williams went hitless in the heart of the batting order, which tells the story . . . The Red Sox today are in St. Louis.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	18	8	.692
Pittsburgh	17	12	.586
Boston	16	13	.552
Cincinnati	13	13	.500
St. Louis	13	13	.500
Chicago	12	15	.444
New York	12	15	.444
Philadelphia	8	20	.286

Results May 13

Boston 6, Chicago 5.
Pittsburgh 3, New York 1.
Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 0.
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	17	8	.680
Cleveland	17	9	.654
Detroit	18	12	.600
Boston	14	11	.560
Philadelphia	13	16	.448
Washington	11	15	.423
St. Louis	11	18	.379
Chicago	7	19	.269

Results May 13

Chicago 2, Boston 1 (10 inns.).
Cleveland 7, New York 2.
Detroit 6, Washington 2.
Philadelphia 10, St. Louis 9.

Relaxing After a Day's Work

Associated Press

Home-Run Hitters at Home

Jim Tobin (right), Boston Braves' pitcher, established a major league batting record for pitchers by hitting three home runs against the Chicago Cubs, yesterday, to win the game, 6 to 5. Ernie Lombardi (left) started the game catching Tobin and contributed a home run to the cause. Lombardi is living with the Tobin family and the happy little girl in the center is Patsy, who will show you how her daddy throws his famous knuckle ball, but has not learned the art of home runs yet except when called by her mother, Mrs. Agnes Tobin.

Biggest One-Day Golf Entry List Is Sent to USGA

NEW YORK, May. 14 (AP)—The United States Golf Association received 502 entries yesterday, boosting to 1,295 the total number of players who will participate in the first qualifying round of the Hale America tournament.

"It's the biggest one-day list in my recollection," said Joe Dey, secretary of the U. S. G. A. "It's also the second largest entry list in the history of any open golf competition and with the books not closing until Friday we should pass the record of 1,402 established for the open championships in 1937.

Entries received yesterday included Corporal Victor Ghezzi, P. G. A. champion; Ralph Guldahl and Harold McSpaden, all of whom are exempted from qualifying; George Sargent of Atlanta, 1909 open champion; Billy Burke of Cleveland, 1931 open titleholder, and Sam Parks, Jr., winner of the 1935 open crown. Of the 22 exempted players only the names of Bud Ward, 1941 amateur champion now in the Army, and Sam Snead, are missing.

The Hale America tournament, replacing the open championship, is designed to raise funds for various war relief organizations.

Sam Byrd Worthy Addition To Big 8 Field on Saturday

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Once again we have a "Big 8" golf tournament in the offing, an event in which eight of the country's outstanding golfers will show at the Charles River Country Club, Saturday, how easy it is to garner those pars, birdies, and eagles. Most of these same topnotchers played at The Country Club a year ago, on which occasion the net receipts went to British relief. This time the net proceeds go to our own Navy Relief Fund.

The double incentive of supporting such a worthy cause and at the same time seeing in action these truly greats of golf, men who have advanced the art of low scoring to a point which could not have been even envisioned a few years back, should attract a crowd large enough to satisfy the expectations of those who have worked so hard in advance of the tournament. Through their efforts more than enough sponsors' tickets have been sold, at $10 apiece, to cover the $1,500 which goes in prize money as well as to provide a nest egg for the fund that will be turned over to the Navy Relief.

McSpaden Not Here

Harold McSpaden, winner of last year's "Big 8," will not be here, nor will W. Lawson Little, Jr., who at that time was holder of the national open title, but the two invited to fill their places are well worthy of the honor. One of them, Horton Smith, is no stranger here, but the other, Sam Byrd, will demonstrate that when he quit pro baseball and took up pro golf, he knew where he was headed.

In these columns it has already been set forth what a fine showing this scholarly looking ex-ball player made on the winter circuit this past winter; how he won the tournament at Greensboro, N. C., with a brilliant 279 total and started 68, 68 in the Masters' at Augusta, finally landing fourth place. He may not have been able to match "Babe" Ruth on home run clouts in baseball, but he will not take a back seat to many of the long hitters in golf.

Those who followed him in one round of the International four-ball at Miami in March, when he partnered Chick Harbert against Byron Nelson and Henry Picard in the first round, will not forget his exhibit at the 550-yard 15th hole, with its wide chasm and deep stream near an elevated green, meaning that to get home in two shots means all carry on the second. Harbert's drive brought up in a road, while Byrd's was a big hit down the middle of the fairway. The partners conferred and decided that Byrd would "go" for the green, on his second, Harbert then to play safe or try to get home, according to what happened to Byrd.

Sailed Over Green

The way Sammy got into that No. 4 wood second was a caution. It sailed away toward that green like a shot out of a gun. Alas! it was hit so hard that it sailed right over the green and high up on the embankment of another green farther along, covering approximately 600 yards on the two shots despite the uphill finish. From there, the former Yankee outfielder played one of the most skilful shots you'd ever want to see, a niblick from the downhill lie and stance, cutting the legs from under the ball like a billiard expert on a draw shot, so that the ball landed close to the pin and after one short hop, stopped four feet from the cup for a birdie.

Last year Craig Wood came here as winner of the Masters' and went on to win the national open, so comes back as holder of that title. He can do some tall hitting, too, as can every player who will be in the "Big 8." When spectators see prodigious clouts by Jimmy Thomson, Ben Hogan, Sammy Byrd, Craig Wood or any of the others, they might ask Wood about one drive he made in his play-off with Denny Shute for the British open title at St. Andrews, Scotland, in 1933. It was at the 530-yard fifth that Wood drove into a bunker which was paced as 97 yards from the cup, or a tee shot of approximately 430 yards. Granted that the ground was dry and that there was a following wind, that was something of a clout. My authority for this bit of golfing history is a British "Golfer's Handbook."

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	6	1	0	1.000
Earley	4	3	1	.750
Tobin	8	5	3	.625
Tost	5	2	2	.500
Javery	3	2	2	.500
Salo	6	1	1	.500
Salvo	4	1	1	.500
Wallace	2	1	1	.500
Donovan	4	0	0	.000
Hutchings	5	0	0	.000
Johnson	1	0	0	.000
*Hickey	1	0	1	.000
*Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

*Released.

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brown	6	1	0	1.000
Chase	2	1	0	1.000
Newsome	6	4	1	.800
Wagner	5	3	2	.600
Dobson	6	3	2	.600
Terry	3	1	2	.333
Judd	5	1	3	.250
Hughson	5	0	0	.000
Bulland	3	0	0	.000
Ryba	3	0	1	.000

Minor Clubs Concerned By Gas Rations

ATLANTA, May 14 (AP)—War-concerned baseball officials in the southern gasoline rationing area wondered today if their clubs, already feeling effects of reduced attendance, could survive the added blow of curtailed traveling facilities for the average fan.

Directors of one league, the Class D Florida East Coast, decided to call it "quits" after already slim attendance was further threatened by tire and gasoline rationing. The loop disbanded for the duration after today's games.

Three Gallon Lots

Other minor league officials generally expressed concern over effects of the rationing order which will limit many fans who travel by automobile to only three gallons of fuel a week.

"We just don't know what it'll do to us," said President Earl Mann of the Atlanta Crackers, only Southern Association team in the rationing area. "The Georgia Power Company has guaranteed us they'll have plenty of street cars running to the park."

Officials of at least two member clubs of the South Atlantic League said they expected gasoline rationing to cut a big slice in attendance. President Roy G. Williams of the Macon Peaches was quoted by the Telegraph as expressing doubt that his club would be able to maintain its franchise unless city bus lines are extended to the park.

Bus Connections

Andy French, business manager of the Columbus Red Birds, said gas rationing "will have a tremendous effect on attendance in Columbus, especially from the rural district where no bus connections can be made to attend our night games."

Trammell Scott, President of the Southern Association, said he thought night employment of war workers and night meetings of first-aid classes and civilian war committees was partly responsible for smaller crowds. Chattanooga, Little Rock and New Orleans have been the only clubs showing better early attendance than in 1941, Scott said.

Pro Grid Teams Decide to Play 1942 Schedule

NEW YORK (AP)—Officials of the American Professional Football Association decided at their annual meeting to operate during the 1942 season in spite of the war and discussed plans for the addition of three more teams.

Joe Rosentover, President of the league, said the season would open in mid-September and that the circuit would be split into two divisions if three new members are added, making it an eight-team league. He said the three applications would be voted on at a June meeting.

"We believe that sports should go on," Rosentover declared, "although we expect to have a hard time getting players."

Others present included John Delucca of the Wilmington Clippers;; Art Leamond, Newark Bears; Bob Rosen, Jersey City Giants; Charles De Phillips, Paterson Panthers, and William Sea, Long Island Indians.

Yale-Penn Signals the Same

PHILADELPHIA, May 14 (AP)—Howie Odell, new Yale football coach, and his ex-boss, George Munger, University of Pennsylvania grid mentor, spent several hours in a friendly huddle over this question: Who's going to use whose signals when Yale plays Penn next fall?

"I'll be hanged if I'll change our signals," laughed Munger.

"Then I guess it's up to me," said Odell, who knows all Penn's signals.

"I'll just change some of the digits. We'll get along all right."

Odell, former Pitt star who resigned last week as backfield coach at the University of Wisconsin to accept the Yale post, was assistant to Munger for four years before going West last December.

He indicated he will use at Yale "some of the same stuff we used here at Penn," notably the single wing back system.

"I know the single wing better than anything else," he explained. "So I'm going to stick with it. Until I know the setup at Yale better I don't know what part of the attack—kicking, passing or running—I will stress. I believe it should be well balanced."

Before leaving for New York and New Haven Odell said he had not yet selected his assistant coaches. He added that until he located a place at New Haven Mrs. Odell and their two children will remain at Madison, Wis.

"This moving is pretty tough on her," Howie declared. "You know we moved from Manoa to Ardmore (two Philadelphia suburbs) last September. Then to Madison in December and now to New Haven. I think we've lost something like 17 pieces of furniture moving around."

Munger praised Odell as a great scout in picking out weaknesses of other teams, particularly as related to the Penn offensive. But Odell was stumped by Cornell's great 1940 eleven, Munger said.

"He scouted Cornell four times that season," Munger recalled. "But couldn't find a weak spot. But lucky for us, he was up in the press box for us during our game with Cornell. Late in the game he called down on the telephone and said he noticed that Cornell end was charging very hard and that we should call the tailback reverse with Frankie Reagan faking instead of carrying the ball. Cornell was ahead at the time, 20-16. We sent in Chandler to call the play and Pax Gifford peeled off 25 yards to put the ball in scoring position for Reagan's winning touchdown."

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Doerr, Boston, .406; Spence, Washington, .405.

Runs—Williams, Boston, 28; D. Di Maggio, Boston, and Heath, Cleveland, 23.

Runs Batted In—Johnson, Philadelphia, 28; Williams, Boston, 27.

Hits—Spence, Washington, 45; McCosky, Detroit, 38.

Doubles—Cliff, St. Louis, and Higgins, Detroit, 10.

Triples—Spence, Washington, 6; Heath, Cleveland, 5.

Home Runs—Williams, Boston, York, Detroit, and J. Di Maggio, New York, 7.

Stolen—Bases—Case, Washington, 8; Kuhel, Chicago, 6.

Pitching—Bonham, New York, 4-0; Heving, Cleveland, and Christopher, Philadelphia, 3-0.

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .330; Murtaugh, Philadelphia, .329.

Runs—Ott, New York, and Musial, St. Louis, 20.

Runs Batted In—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 33; Marshall, New York, and Brown, St. Louis, 22.

Hits—Fernandez, Boston, 37; Brown, St. Louis, 34.

Doubles—Fernandez, Boston, 11; Sanders, St. Louis, 9.

Triples—F. McCormick, Haas, and Hemsley, Cincinnati, Warren and Benjamin, Philadelphia, Martin and Elliott, Pittsburgh, Brown, Slaughter and Musial, St. Louis, Stringer, Nicholson and Gilbert, Chicago, 2 each.

Home Runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, 7; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 6.

Stolen Bases—Fernandez and Miller, Boston, 5.

Pitching—Head, Brooklyn, 4-0; Starr, Cincinnati, 3-0.

College Lacrosse

Results May 13

By the Associated Press

Army 14, Syracuse 5.
Princeton 13, Pennsylvania 4.
Yale 12, Harvard 3.

College Tennis

Results May 13

By the Associated Press

Worcester Tech 5, M. I. T. 1.
Army 8, Dartmouth 1.
Pennsylvania 9, Lehigh 0.

College Track

Result May 13

By the Associated Press

Temple 69, Bucknell 57.

Golf Contribution Saturday; New Scoring System Planned

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Service Men Admitted Free

All service men in uniform are to be admitted free to the Big 8 golf tournament at Charles River Country Club Saturday. The golfers will play a 36-hole all-day affair beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning. They will play in pairs, with a change of partners in the afternoon round. There is a prize money total of $1,500 and an accuracy contest as an added feature, supplanting the long-driving test of last year. Tickets will be sold at the gate for $1.65 each.

Good—So Far as It Goes

A Chicago columnist goes to bat for a mid-western track authority by the name of J. Lyman Bingham. This individual would change the scoring of dual track meets in the colleges for bigger and better interest. Instead of the usual 5-3-1 point system for the first three places, he would average heights and distances of the first three men on each team, thereby furnishing an incentive for a favorite to do better to carry his faltering teammates in the average computation. He cites only field events, however, and does not offer a plan for running events. Everyone admits college track needs something—and we mean paying guests.

Gas Rations Sports Aid

Nazi subinarines, plying their ominous trade along the Atlantic coast line and thereby bringing about gas rationing, will slow down the efforts of sports to aid the Red Cross, Army and Navy Relief Funds, and the United Service Organization. Apart from the few centralized sports locations such as the baseball parks, the Boston Garden and Arena, the tire and gasoline shortage can hamper the gate receipts of several affairs such as tennis, golf and other ventures which would like to contribute their efforts to the war funds.

Not Like the Olden Days

Some years back, this Heptagonal track meet at the Harvard Stadium on Saturday would have attracted 10,000 or more spectators—weather permitting, of course. This Saturday, the college heads are hopeful that a worthy gathering will trek out to the ivy-clad arena since the meet is considered a good one for competition along with a mixture of enough good individual performers to threaten about six meet records. Unfortunately, the track fan of this era has been educated by the big indoor meets to want world record performances and top-notch name athletes.

Around the Circuit Yesterday

Roy Replogle, New England left-handers' golf champion in 1934, scored a gross 79 at Commonwealth yesterday to win the monthly port-siders' tournament by two strkoes from Ed Crane of Fresh Pond . . . Holy Cross, which already holds a baseball victory over Boston College this spring, yesterday beat the Eagles in sailing on the Charles River 33-30 . . . In other races M. I. T. beat Harvard 35-28, while Harvard beat B. C. 13-7 in a sail-off of a previously tied race . . . Don Richards of Springfield is the New England intercollegiate tennis champion, having defeated Jim Jenkins of Harvard in straight sets at Wesleyan yesterday . . . Hugh Hyde and Dick Soulein of Harvard won the doubles . . . The Crimson varsity nine edged Brown 6-5.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Stengel's Hint on Batting Slumps

Casey Stengel was talking about batting slumps.

"I think a hitter can get out of one by just standing up there and bunting the ball, without striding," said the manager of the Braves. "That way he won't step too far, he'll have to keep his eye on the ball longer and maybe he'll take a better look at the pitcher. Then, after he has tapped the ball good a couple of times, his timing ought to come back when he swings.

"I don't think any player should stay in the line-up if he's gone three games without a hit. I mean he shouldn't for the good of the club. If he tried to tell me he'd hit today, I'd say: 'Maybe so, son, but we'll have to get along without you.'"

Ever since the beginning of the national pastime, players have been fighting batting slumps. Almost every big leaguer has his own idea on the subject, but none will admit that his system is foolproof. Ty Cobb, one of the greatest of all hitters, claimed he could shake a slump by merely trying to hit the ball back to the pitcher. By increasing the power of the swing as his eye returned, the Georgia Peach usually could get back his timing in two or three games.

* * *

Casey Stengel again: "What do you think of this system for developing young ball players? Give each kid coming up to the big leagues the same salary—say, about $7,000. Then, every time he makes a bad play, fine him. And by a bad play I don't mean an error in the field. I mean a dumb play—an error in judgment. That way most of them would probably make about $3,000, but they'd learn quicker. They'd learn because they'd hate to lose that cash.

"How many young players do you see coming out to the park mornings for extra practice these days? Most of them don't like to work that much. They'd rather go along being ordinary ball players than put in a little overtime and maybe get themselves some big money. But if they were losing money every time they pulled a boner, you'd see them out mornings—pitchers and hitters both."

* * *

The other day the Phils were playing the Braves at Braves Field. The Boston club was nursing a slim 2-1 lead going into the last of the sixth inning. Rube Melton was pitching for the visitors. Al Javery was his opponent. Despite the latter's advantage, it looked like anybody's ball game.

After the first two men had been retired in the sixth, Nanny Fernandez beat out a hit to third base and Lombardi walked. With Max West in the batter's box, Melton started his motion. But at that instant Ben Warren, who was warming up a relief pitcher in the bull pen, let a ball go through his legs into right field fair territory and George Barr, who was umpiring on bases, threw up his arms and called "Time!"

No Home Run

However, it was too late to stop Melton, who went through with the pitch; and all West did was drive the ball out of the park for a home run. The clout, of course, was not allowed and Max had to bat over again. But the incident raised the question: why should the Braves, or any other club, be penalized for a lapse on the part of the other side?

"The rule ought to be changed," said Stengel after the game. "There's bound to be trouble, no matter what the batter does. If he hits, like West did, the umpires have got the team at bat on their necks. If the hitter strikes out, the other side is going to kick. Why not let the ball roll into the outfield, and if it doesn't interfere with play, let the game go on until play is completed?"

Minor Leagues

Results May 13

By the Associated Press

American Association

Milwaukee 5, Kansas City 3 (11 in'gs).
Louisville 6, Indianapolis 3.
Minneapolis 13, St. Paul 5.
Columbus 4, Toledo 3.

International League

Toronto 3-9, Syracuse 1-3 (first game 7 innings).
Newark 10, Rochester 4.
Buffalo 17, Jersey City 5.
Baltimore at Montreal, postponed.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 8, Portland 1.
Sacramento 9, Oakland 4.
San Diego 4, Hollywood 3.
Los Angeles 2, Seattle 1.

Texas League

Fort Worth 4, Beaumont 0.
Tulsa 3, Houston 0.
San Antonio 11, Oklahoma City 3.
Shreveport at Dallas, postponed.

Southern Association

Birmingham 8, Atlanta 3.
Memphis 6, Nashville 4.
Little Rock 6, Knoxville 4.
New Orleans at Chattanooga, postponed.

Eastern League

Hartford 3, Wilkes-Barre 2.
Elmira 4, Albany 3.
Binghamton 14, Williamsport 3.
Scranton 4, Springfield 2.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Tobin	27	6	11	3	8	.407
Klutts	36	4	12	0	4	.333
Fernandez	116	17	37	2	15	.319
Lombardi	49	11	21	5	14	.304
Dusharee	63	7	19	1	10	.302
Ross	10	1	3	0	1	.300
Wanor	66	10	19	0	8	.288
Miller	111	12	30	3	10	.270
Sisti	66	12	17	2	14	.258
Holmes	109	8	28	2	5	.257
Gremp	64	7	16	2	7	.250
Roberts	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Cuccinello	30	1	9	0	3	.231
West	79	9	18	0	4	.228
Cooney	60	8	13	0	1	.500
Masi	12	3	1	0	2	.083

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
*Doerr	69	12	28	5	24	.406
Newsome	28	3	10	0	5	.357
Tabor	101	16	32	0	14	.317
Di Maggio	102	23	32	3	11	.314
Peaky	104	16	32	0	7	.308
Fox	83	14	24	0	9	.289
Foxx	78	16	23	3	19	.295
Lupien	21	5	6	0	1	.286
Williams	90	28	26	7	27	.383
Peacock	59	6	16	0	5	.271
Conroy	35	2	7	1	5	.200
Finney	14	3	2	0	0	.143
Cronin	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Campbell	1	1	0	0	0	.000

*Leading American League

College Baseball

Results May 13

By the Associated Press

Ithaca 17, Clarkson 0.
Syracuse 6, Cornell 4.
Harvard 6, Brown 3.
Dartmouth 9, Pennsylvania 4.
Drexel 1, Lehigh 0.
Holy Cross 14, Yale 4.
Navy 6, Temple 3.
M. C. 3, Delaware 1.
Princeton 4, Columbia 3.

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For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, May 14, 1942

A Thursday Page

Peril in Moscow

By M. Josephine Smith
Author of "Three Secrets," etc.

Chapter Three

Nadine and Tatiana looked in dismay at the horse, the broken sleigh, the outraged Ivan and the three moujiks, who were shaking their heads, shouting suggestions and condolences and evidently enjoying the situation thoroughly.

"Ivan will have to lead the horse back to Woinava and find some place there to leave him for the night," said Nadine.

"But what shall we do?" asked Tatiana anxiously. "Go with him?"

"That wouldn't be much use," answered Nadine; "we should be stranded in the village. There wouldn't be an isvostchik to be had. We had better walk back to the big road, and then someone is sure to pick us up."

"Wouldn't it be better to stay with Ivan?" said Tatiana uncertainly. "It is a long walk yet to the big road and it will be very lonely."

But Nadine was firm, and Tatiana reluctantly agreed. So Ivan and the horse and the three moujiks in their turf carts set out in one direction; while Nadine and Tatiana began to walk briskly in the other.

The two girls hurried along, trying to get their feet and hands warm again after their immersion in the snow; but their energetic pace soon began to slow up, for the track was not easy going. The big road was thoroughly well beaten down to a hard surface; but this road was little used, the surface was soft, and they had to pick their way between the ruts. Sometimes they sank into a snowdrift which, while not deep, used up their energy, and took precious time while they extricated themselves. It was almost uncannily silent in the deep forest; the occasional cracking of a snow-laden bough, ringing through the still air like a pistol shot, was the only sound that broke the muffled quiet.

"How much longer do you think it will take us to reach the big road?" Tatiana asked at length.

"Oh, not long," replied Nadine hopefully. "I thought we should have got there by now; only it is such hard, slow walking in this snow."

"You don't think there is going to be a storm, do you? I can hardly see the path ahead at all, it is so dark."

Signs of a Storm

"It is getting late and the sun has gone in," answered Nadine.

There was silence again for a little while; then the sharp snap of a branch very near at hand made both girls jump. Tatiana looked back over her shoulder.

"Nadine, do you think there could possibly be any wolves about? One of the boys in the mill told Mikhail that some had been seen near one of the villages; but I don't remember which one it was. It might have been Woinava!"

"They say that every winter," said Nadine.

The surrounding scene became dimmer and more shadowy all the time, until at last it was so difficult to see the way that they were in danger of wandering off the road and falling into the deep snow. Then all at once a few big flakes began to fall. A low sighing sound passed through the trees—died away, then moaned again.

"Nadine! That's a storm coming! If we are caught in a snowstorm here in the forest we shall lose our way and be frozen!" Tatiana's voice was breathless.

"Let's run!" Nadine set off at a jog trot, Tatiana close at her side.

"No one will be out sleighing with a storm like this coming on," gasped Tatiana, almost sobbing.

"But people who are out will have to get back home," retorted Nadine reasonably. "Can you run again for a little way, Tatiana?"

Tatiana tried; but after a few yards she stumbled and would have fallen if Nadine had not caught hold of her.

"I can't go any further!" she gasped. "Nadine, you had better go on and leave me!" She sank to her knees in the snow.

Nadine seized her by both arms and fairly dragged her to her feet.

"You must come on!" she cried fiercely. "You can't give up like this, Tatiana!" Tatiana only moaned and leaned heavily against her. Nadine was at her wit's end.

"Listen, Tatiana," she said, speaking with all the urgency she could muster. "I'll never go on and leave you—you know that! But if you make me stay here with you we shall both be frozen!"

Without a word, Tatiana began to drag herself slowly forward again, while Nadine gripped her arm and gave all the help she could. For about 10 minutes they struggled on, neither speaking a word. The wind was beating in their faces, now, and the forest was no longer silent; there were ominous rushing noises and the crack of snapping branches was almost continuous.

"Nadine, I—I can't breathe!" gasped Tatiana.

"Let's — walk — backwards!" jerked out Nadine. She was having great difficulty in getting her own breath.

Nadine had suddenly raised her head in a gesture of attention.

"Listen!" she whispered.

"What is it?" Tatiana's voice came in an answering whisper.

"Sleigh bells! Can't you hear them?" Nadine's voice was triumphant with joy and relief. "It's a sleigh on the big road—we must be there!"

Tatiana heard them now; she began to hurry on, almost at a run. Suddenly Nadine gathered all her energy to shout.

"Help! Help!" Her voice sounded so tiny that it was carried away in a second and lost in the vast reaches of the forest.

Traveler on the Road

But the bells sounded very near. Nadine put all her remaining strength into one last effort; she ran forward, leaving Tatiana to follow as best she could, and again she shouted, with her last breath it seemed: "Help!"

Then she stumbled; the sleigh bells pealed right into her ears, and a dark mass brushed past her as she sank deeply into the soft snow.

"Prr-rr—Whoa!" A voice called sharply, "What's the matter? Who's there?" A minute later someone came running back to the place where Nadine lay.

"What is it? Where are you? Who called for help?"

Suddenly Nadine regained her voice, and she tried to scramble to her feet to meet the figure feeling its way toward her.

"Mikhail! Oh, Mikhail!"

"Nadine!" Astonishment and dismay were in his tones, then sudden alarm as he exclaimed, "What has happened? Where's your sleigh?"

"I'll tell you in a minute—But we must find Tatiana!"

Mikhail's voice was sharp again as he demanded,

"Tatiana? Where is she?"

"I'm here! Oh, Mikhail, is it really you?" Tatiana was laughing and crying as she flung herself into her brother's arms.

He bundled them both into his sleigh and wrapped his sheepskin robe round them. As they drove toward home, Nadine and Tatiana, in turn, and sometimes both together, told the story of their misadventure.

"It is indeed well that I met you!" exclaimed Mikhail. "If you had been caught by the full force of the storm in there, on foot, you would not have had much chance to escape! It has been holding off, but it is almost here now. Listen, do you hear it?" He urged the horse to greater speed as a rush of wind seemed to shake the forest.

They reached the edge of the open common. In the distance the lights of the houses and the two mills looked warm and friendly. But before they could reach their shelter they had to meet the full force of the rising storm. The horse could no longer trot; he was almost blown to a full stop. Only with the help and encouragement of the guiding rein and the constant urging of Mikhail's voice could he be urged on.

"Creep down right under the sheepskin!" Mikhail cried to the two girls; and they gladly obeyed, crouching on the bottom of the sleigh and only showing enough of their faces to breathe.

That last half mile was a nightmare; but the sleigh came through safely at last. When they finally reached the Director's house they found a sleigh standing there, and the Director himself getting into it.

"Nadine and Tatiana are here—they are safe." Mikhail could scarcely force the words through his frozen lips.

The two girls, shaking with cold despite the covering sheepskin robe, climbed stiffly out of the sleigh, and Mr. Franklin helped them up the steps to the house. Before they reached the door it was flung wide, and Mrs. Franklin and Miss Brickham, Nadine's governess, were ready to draw them in and help them off with their shubas and overshoes.

Warm Again

Their numb hands and feet soon began to thaw. Suddenly Nadine exclaimed:

"Where's Mikhail?"

They looked round, but he had not come in with them. Mr. Franklin, who was just taking off his shuba, said he would go out again to see what had delayed him. As he opened the door he uttered a quick exclamation: Mikhail stood on the step, the watchman holding him by the arm. He was so stiff with cold that he had been unable to climb out of the sleigh without help—the watchman had had to lift him.

"Oh, Mikhail, how selfish we were!" cried Nadine contritely, when she saw him staggering into the hall. "You gave us your sheepskin and we never thought that you were sitting there in front, in the coldest place, without it!"

"I'm all right," said Mikhail. He tried to smile, but his face muscles were too stiff. "It was just that last bit, right in the teeth of the wind, that was so bad."

"Neither you nor Tatiana must go out again tonight," declared Mrs. Franklin. "I am going to telephone your mother that you are safe and that you will stay here for the night."

Cosy as Dormice

Tatiana slept that night in a room opening out of Nadine's. The big white tile oven, with its shining brass doors, was built between the two rooms, giving out cosy heat to both. In each room the bed was set so that the foot touched the oven; so there was never any need for a hot water bottle. Before Nadine turned out the light—the house was very modern and had electric light—she opened the small window cut in the top pane of the inner window; the windows were double, an inch or two apart and warmly padded round the edges with absorbent cotton.

"I wish I knew what Mikhail was doing in the forest this afternoon," said Tatiana, as she snuggled down into bed.

"You must find out tomorrow, Tatiana." Nadine was toasting her toes against the oven.

"Mikhail will not tell me. When he doesn't want to tell a thing, no one can persuade him."

"Well," the voice came sleepily from the other room, "if you can't make him tell, I shall! Good night, Tatiana."

Outside the storm raged; but neither Nadine nor Tatiana heard it. They slept as cosily as two dormice.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

The horse which had been pulling Nadine and Tatiana on a long sleigh ride through the forest, driven by Ivan, had plunged into a snow bank, overturning the sleigh and its occupants. Nadine's father was the American director of a factory in Oriefko, about 50 miles from Moscow; her mother was a Russian. Her friends, Tatiana and Mikhail Mikhailovitch, were sad because their father, a considerable landowner with liberal views, had been arrested and was being held without trial, his appeal for release having been refused. Liberal views were unpopular with the authorities in this period, just before the first World War. Tatiana had confided to Nadine lately that she was afraid that Mikhail was making friends with agitators.

Published through courtesy of the Drawing Classes for Boys and Girls, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Practicing a Dance Step, a charcoal drawing by Marjorie Ball (13)

Books for You!

Book Reviews

American Highway

"Jungle Highway," by Gregor Felsen (E. P. Dutton and Company, New York. $2), will convey to the reader some idea of the vast undertaking going on in the building of a highway—the great chain of roads that is being forged to bind together the two halves of America. The story concerns the hard work together with the thrilling adventures of Cal Stuart and Roger Blake, young civil engineers, and their friend of college days, Ramon Ortonez, a native of Colombia, while they were all engaged in survey work on the Pan-American Highway. Beginning with the hazardous journey the two boys had from New York to Colombia, where Ramon awaited them, and the events that followed, with dangers arising from intrigue, enemy aliens, and threat of sabotage, the book is one that boys will find exciting as well as informative.

Alaskan Adventure

The frozen waste of Alaska is the scene, and Pierre Barnard, an average American boy, is the hero of "Juneau, the Sleigh Dog," by West Lathrop, with illustrations by Kurt Wiese (Random House, New York. $2). This New York lad, not used to hardship, on vacation in Alaska, becomes separated from his father, deserted by the Indian guide and left snowbound in a hut in the wilderness. Alone, except for a great gray sleigh dog, Juneau, and a small mysterious box which must be protected, the boy shows courage and determination. This is a lively story, full of suspense, well told, and is good entertainment.

Looking Backward

Two stories of early days in New England, especially those of young people's experiences in other crucial times in our national history, when the cause of Freedom was at stake, are: "Coat For a Soldier," by Florence M. Updegraff (Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $2), and "The Crimson Shawl," by Florence Choate and Elizabeth Curtis (Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $1.75).

The first book has for its heroine 13-year-old Deborah and tells of the part she played in the fight for American independence. Her father was a great patriot and as she learned to spin and weave the wool she, too, caught the spirit of the cause that made men march away to battle. Women served the cause by making coats for the soldiers of the Continental Army, and the story of the coat Deborah made for a soldier is an inspiring tale.

"We're an army, too," she thought. "We're fighting for the Cause of Freedom in a way of our own."

The second book tells the story of a girl from Acadia, one of the groups driven, like Longfellow's "Evangeline," from Grand Pré, but one who settled in the seacoast town of Ipswich, Massachusetts, during the French and Indian War. Mary Dandrey's stout heart and fine spirit aided her in adapting herself to a different way of life and in winning over unfriendly neighbors, earning their respect for true French pride and courage. The authors have provided a realistic picture of the period and its problems as well as a pleasing romance for older girls.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Bring Out Your Hobbies

Jewell Rose and Chard Walker Tell About Theirs

Our hobbyists today are: Jewell Rose, of Oakland, California, and Chard Walker, of Los Angeles, California. Chard Walker, who wrote a very interesting paper about his hobby, "Sky Gazing," that was published last December, describes this time how he made his telescope.

Pottery Pins

Out of one of my hobbies grew a small private business. This hobby is sculpturing in clay.

Last summer, just a week before vacation ended, I got the idea of making pottery pins to sell. I've saved all the money from the pins (expenses subtracted) toward Art School, which I hope to attend when I graduate from high school.

All of my ideas for the pins are entirely original. After making a sketch of my idea I make my original pin. While it is still damp I mold it. The mold consists of the proper amounts of casting plaster and water mixed together until creamy. I mold all the other pins of that design from this one mold, although there is quite a bit of sanding to do on them, even then.

After letting them thoroughly dry, and it takes about four days, I glaze them. Each color has to have three separate coats, letting each coat dry before putting another on. It takes a lot of time to glaze and usually people that work with clay don't care much about the glazing part. Before I glaze, on the back of every pin I put my first name. For this I use a pointed tool which is really very handy—much better than a knife point.

As I haven't a small kiln of my own, I send my pins out to a place that fires all kinds of pottery objects. After they are fired, I put metal pin backs on them and they are all ready.

My hobby has brought me much pleasure and I think it illustrates the saying:

"From little acorns, big oak trees grow."

Jewell Rose

Telescope Making

Amateur astronomy is a most interesting and fascinating hobby. It really consists of two distinct branches: star gazing and telescope making. The desire to see the heavens through a telescope of his own leads the amateur astronomer to becoming a telescope maker.

Practically all of these homemade telescopes are of the reflecting type, consisting of a concave (curving inward) mirror at the bottom of the tube, with the eyepiece, where the observer looks in, located on the side of the tube at the upper end. A small flat mirror or right angle prism inside the tube opposite the eyepiece reflects the light rays coming up from the main mirror into the eyepiece. This type of instrument was invented by Sir Isaac Newton, hence it is known as the Newtonian type of reflecting telescope.

In building a small telescope, the biggest job is grinding and polishing the mirror, since its surface must be perfectly smooth and true to shape to the millionth of an inch. This accuracy is necessary, so that the objects being observed will not be distorted. The small flat mirror must also be very accurate. It is interesting to note that the homemade telescope mirrors are ground and polished to shape on the same principle as the giant 200-inch mirror, which is now being polished in Pasadena, California.

To grind a mirror by hand, the telescope maker pushes the mirror disc back and forth in a W-shaped stroke across a glass "tool" disc which is mounted on a pedestal. The mirror maker slowly walks around the pedestal and turns the disc in his hand so that both discs wear away evenly all around. Abrasive, placed between the discs, grinds the glass away, making the mirror disc concave and the tool convex. Seven different grades of abrasive are used in grinding to smooth out the mirror's surface enough so that it can be polished with jewelers' rouge. This is a long process and calls for unlimited patience. After being polished and corrected to perfect shape, the surface of the mirror is coated with silver or aluminum to make it a real "mirror."

The remainder of the instrument, that is, the tube and its mounting, may be made of second-hand materials and scraps. The completed telescope must not shake or vibrate, but must be extremely steady and easy to manipulate.

The amateur feels well repaid for the time, energy, and money spent in making his telescope, when he has his first look through it.

Chard Walker

Painting Your Boat

By Arthur H. Baldwin

Strangely enough, the work of painting your boat does not start with applying the paint. After deciding on the colors and design you will use, you must prepare the surfaces that are to be painted. Sometimes these surfaces are in good condition, and sometimes they aren't. Even if they are good, the old paint should always be well sanded in order to give the new paint something to cling to. If your boat's topsides or deck or bottom are in bad shape you will be forced to do more than sand.

On a wood boat, if the paint is chipped or cracked, it is best to remove the old paint with a paint remover. Put the paint remover on with a brush, allow it to stand for about fifteen minutes, then shave the blistered paint off with a putty knife. Some people burn the paint off with a blow torch. Don't use one without professional help. When all the old paint is off, down to the bare wood, sand the hull with sandpaper until the planking is smooth.

Should your boat be a canoe, you will have a different problem. In time, a painted cloth surface almost always cracks. This makes the surface rough and unsightly. Yet neither a blow torch nor a paint remover can be used with safety on canvas. There are only two courses left open to you. The old canvas can be removed and a new covering put on—an expensive piece of work, unfortunately—or you can sand most of the old paint off, then paint the surface with thick paint, filling in the cracks as much as possible, and sand again. By building up the cracks gradually in that way, the surface can be made moderately smooth.

Before sanding any boat, however, patch your canvas or fill in all scratches and dents with plastic wood or putty. Allow the glue or putty to dry and then sand the complete hull with coarse sandpaper. After the coarse sandpaper, use smooth.

After you have sanded the whole hull with coarse, medium and fine sandpaper, clean the sanded surfaces with a rag dampened with gasoline to remove all dust.

Then, if the day is dry and the hull of your boat clean, it is safe to reach for your paint can. Mix the paint with the utmost care; it is usually best to follow the manufacturer's suggestions to the letter. Remember that all paint consists of several elements. These elements must be balanced through the whole can, if the paint is to do its job. So be sure to mix your paint thoroughly.

Take a good brushful out of the can when you start to paint. "Flow" the paint onto the wood or canvas. Always commence to paint at the top and work down. This will care for the drips if such should occur. On a small boat you will not be troubled by laps, that is to say, painting over spots that have already dried. If you are painting a larger hull, paint three or four planks at a time the full length of the boat, then return to paint the next planks below those already painted. Use a good-sized brush if possible and one that is soft, or your work will be streaky.

Now go out and try the job. And when boating time rolls around your boat will not only be trim—but ready.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 300,000
Previous day's sales 326,980
1942 volumes to date 49,087,956
1941 volume to date 48,427,089

Stock Market Is Unevenly Lower Today

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Offerings slackened to a mere trickle in today's stock market but demand was equally light and prices generally continued irregularly lower.

While feeble efforts at revival managed to lift individual favorites a trifle, declines of fractions to a point or more ruled for most categories in the final hour.

The ticker tape was sluggish from the start and transfers for the full proceedings were around 300,000 shares.

Claims and counter-claims by the Nazis and Russians in the Crimea and other Soviet sectors kept most commission house customers in the indecisive ranks and, while there was little inclination to unload, the purchasing urge was notably latent. Thoughts of a surprise Japanese shift in the Southwest Pacific, coupled with fresh doubts anent taxes and growing governmental restrictions also received part of the blame for the lackadaisical market performance.

Federal indictment of the country's principal chemical companies on charges of conspiracy to monopolize the manufacture and sale of dyestuffs failed to bring out any real liquidation in the listed stocks of the two defendant corporations. Allied Chemical skidded in the forenoon, but du Pont was up. The turnover in both was negligible.

Steels, coppers and aircrafts hit new lows for the year, along with a number of others. Some of these eventually reduced setbacks or transformed them into modest advances.

Wavering shares the greater part of the session included U. S. Steel, Bethelehem, Republic Steel, Kennecott, American Smelting, N. Y. Air Brake, N. Y. Shipbuilding, U. S. Rubber preferred, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Johns-Manville, Owens-Illinois, Lockheed and Douglas Aircraft.

Resistant were Chrysler, Youngstown Sheet, American Telephone, Great Northern, General Motors, Woolworth, Sperry, Standard Oil (N. J.), Westinghouse, Loew's, and Paramount.

Some Bonds Rise

Many loans of speculative rating were inclined to follow the lower trend of stocks today while low yield bonds remained firm.

A few rail issues attracted special buying and ruled at slightly higher levels in the late trading.

PICK UP 2D GRAPH

U. S. Governments were about steady in counter dealings and neglected on the big board. Foreign dollar loans were quiet and little changed.

In the corporation section Columbia Gas & Electric "April" 5S of '52 lost a point at one time. Off small amounts were such issues as North Western 4¾s, Delaware & Hudson refunds, Erie 4½s of 2015, Laclede Gas 5½s, Lehigh Valley 4s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Central New England 4s and Gulf Mobile 5s each added more than a point on small sales. A little ahead were International Telephone 5s, Brooklyn Union Gas "B" 5s and Standard Oil (N.J.) 2¾s.

Cocoa Futures Market Closes

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—The cocoa futures market today became the tenth going into liquidation for the duration. All other dealings were ordered abandoned after the close of business today.

Coffee, sugar, rubber, silk, hides, copper, tin, lead and zinc already have become wartime casualties. The rubber and four metal markets on the Commodity Exchange, Inc., have been completely liquidated.

Voluntary liquidation in silk has cut contracts to 428 compared with 1,009 outstanding when trading was suspended July 25, 1941. Only three lots remain outstanding in hide futures.

Open contracts in coca futures numbered 653 at the close of business May 12. A committee of five for voluntary liquidation has been appointed by the cocoa board.

Grain Prices Rally In Late Trading

CHICAGO, May 14 (AP)—The grain market turned an early irregular retreat into a strong rally during the latter part of the session today.

Early losses ranging from fractions to about a cent, the latter in the corn, oats, rye and soybean pits, were converted into small net gains in some cases before the final bell. Traders said some of the buying may have been inspired by more encouraging reports from the Russian front.

Improved corn shipping business accounted for strength in that pit while short covering operations appeared in all pits.

London Market Firm In Quiet Trading

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—The stock market closed about steady after quiet trading.

British funds closed slightly irregular, Brazilian bonds received support and Far Eastern bank shares were firm.

Industrials were inactive. Home rails were dull, oils easier and rubber issues firm.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49½	37½	Abbott (1.60a)	1	37	37	37	−1
48¾	44¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	45	45	45	M'y13
7½	5½	Adams Exp .60g	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'y 5
11¾	10	Addressog (½e)	6	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
38¼	29½	Air Reduct (1a)	4	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ¼
2⅜	1⅜	Alaska Juneau	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
⅜	A	Alleghany Corp	2	A	A	A	+⅛
5¼	3½	Alleg pf xw	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y11
6	3½	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
17	9½	Alleghany pr pf	3	10¾	10¼	10¾	M'y 9
22¾	16⅝	Alleg Lud Stl ½e	13	17¾	16¾	16⅝	M'y13
5½	3⅜	Allen Indust (1)	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	4	123½	123	123½	−1½
12¼	10½	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	M'y 1
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mills ⅛e	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
6½	4	Allied Strs (.30e)	12	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
81	65½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	66½	66	66	M'y13
30½	22	Allis-Ch M (1¼e)	7	23	22⅜	23	− ⅜
18¾	14¾	Alpha P Cem 1½e	3	15½	15½	15½	M'y13
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
18⅞	15⅜	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	3	48½	48½	48½	− ½
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	2	19⅞	19½	19⅞	− ⅛
48¼	25¼	Am Airlines 1½g	5	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
73¼	51⅜	Am Bk Note .20e	1	61½	61¼	61¼	M'y13
5½	3⅜	Am Bosch (½e)	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
33	23	Am Br Shoe (¾e)	6	25⅝	25½	25½	− ⅜
1⅞	1¼	Am Cable & R	14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
65¼	56⅝	Am Can (4)	7	62¼	61⅜	61½	−1¼
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	159½	159½	159½	M'y 5
33	23	Am Car & Fdy	3	23½	22½	22½	− ½
73¾	61¾	AmCar&Fpf1¾e	2	61¾	61¾	61¾	M'y13
20½	16⅛	Am Ch&Cable 1e	7	16½	16⅜	16½	− ⅛
110	105½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	105½	105½	105½	Apr15
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	73	73	73	M'y 5
5⅜	4½	Am Colortyp .15e	2	4½	4½	4½	M'y 5
9⅜	7½	Am Comm Al	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
22⅜	15¼	Am Crys Sug 1e	2	16½	16¼	16¼	M'y 8
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y11
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r28
19¼	18½	Am Export L ⅛e	2	18	17¾	17¾	−1
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y12
24½	16¼	A F P $6 pf(.60k)	1	19	19	19	M'y13
28	18⅞	A F P $7 pf(.70k)	3	22½	22½	22½	M'y13
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2	2	2	M'y13
32	26	Am-Haw SS 3k	2	27¼	27	27¼	M'y11
3⅝	2¼	Am Hide & Lea	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
35½	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	2	34½	34½	34½	+1
46½	36⅞	Am Home Pr 2.40	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	M'y13
1⅝	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	M'y11
29¾	25	Am Ice pf	1	29	29	29	M'y13
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	7	Am Locomotive	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
89½	76	Am Loco pf 1¾k	2	76¾	76¾	76¾	−1⅜
11½	9½	Am M & Fdy .80	3	10¼	10	10¼	M'y11
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅝
⅛	⅛	Am Power & Lt	3	A	A	A	
26⅛	15⅛	APL $6 pf (17½k)	5	19¼	18½	19¼	
22	12½	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	3	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	24	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
12	9¾	Am Roll Mill ½e	*5	9¾	9¾	9¾	
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (½e)	5	5¾	5¼	5¼	
7¾	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	2	7¼	7	7	− ⅛
43	36	Am Smelt (2)	15	36¾	35½	36	− ⅞
147	133½	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	133	132½	132½	−1
34¼	29	Am Snuff (1.60e)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	M'y13
20⅞	16½	Am Stl Fdrs (1e)	2	17	17	17	
12	9⅜	Am Stores (1.4e)	2	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8½	8¼	8½	M'y12
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	17	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅜
97½	78⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	91	91	91	M'y11
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'y11
134⅝	101¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	13	111½	110½	111½	+ ¾
49¾	33½	Am Tob (1¾e)	2	37⅝	37½	37½	− ¼
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (1¾e)	2	39	39	39	
38⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	127½	127½	127½	+ ½
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	4	4	4	M'y13
27	22	Am Viscose (1e)	14	23	22⅝	22⅝	
116½	108¼	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	109¾	109¾	109¾	M'y13
31¼	17⅜	Am Water Wks	2	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	49	49	49	M'y 5
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	M'y13
76⅜	56	Am Wool pf(2k)	1	57	57	57	−1
3⅞	3½	Am Zinc L & S	5	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 2¼k	1	40½	40½	40½	M'y13
28⅜	23⅛	Anaconda (½e)	16	23⅝	23¼	23¼	− ¾
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14	14	14	+ ½
10	7⅞	Andes Cop (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y 2
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 6
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M (1½e)	1	30	30	30	M'y12
111⅜	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	M'y13
41⅜	27⅜	Armour Ill	9	27⅞	23¾	23¾	− ⅛
67½	53¾	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	1	54½	54½	54½	
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
26¼	21	Armstrong C ⅓e	2	25	25	25	− ⅜
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅓e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 9
4	2⅜	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y11
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Goods	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'y13
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	− ⅛
83	64	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
2⅓	20	Associates In (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y13
39	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	10	35⅞	35¼	35⅞	+ ⅜
70	60⅓	Atch T&SF pf 5	2	65¾	65¾	65¾	− ¼
26	20¼	At Coast L (1g)	3	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
34	20	At G&WI pf 5g	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	M'y 6
45½	36	At G&WI pf 5g	1	34½	34½	34½	
23½	14⅜	At Refin (.40e)	9	14¾	14⅜	14¾	− ⅛
109¼	100	At Refin pf (4)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	M'y12
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	10	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	M'y 7
70	44	Atlas Powd (¾e)	3	44	44	44	M'y 5
6⅛	6¼	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 7
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 7
4⅛	2⅞	Avia Corp (.10e)	10	3	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
		B					
14⅜	10½	Bald Loco ct	13	11	10¾	11	
4¼	2¾	Balt & Ohio	21	3	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5	5	5	+ ¼
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y13
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	3	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
6	4½	Barker Bros (1g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y 4
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	1	8½	8½	8½	
18⅛	13½	Bath Ir W (½e)	4	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
19½	15½	Bayuk Cig (1½g)	3	16½	16½	16½	M'y13
10½	8	Beech Cream (1a)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	M'y11
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	70	69¾	70	
7⅜	6⅝	Beid-Hem (.80)	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅜
16½	12¾	Bell Aire (2g)	1	12½	12½	12½	− ⅛
33⅜	31½	Bendix Av (2e)	11	32	31½	31¾	− ⅜
14	9⅞	Benef Ind (.40e)	3	11	10⅞	11	
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½g)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y 6
24¼	17⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
66⅞	21¼	Beth Steel (3e)	7	52⅝	52	52⅝	+ ¼
121	109⅞	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	110	110	110	M'y13
22½	16⅜	Bigelow-S (1e)	*2	20¼	20	20	− ¼
19¾	14⅜	Black & D (1.60)	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	M'y13
7⅜	5½	Blaw-Knox .15e	3	5½	5½	5½	
14½	11¾	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	Apr30
21⅛	13½	Boeing Airplane	14	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ¼
31¾	25	Bohn A & B (2)	2	25⅛	25	25	− ⅜
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	14	13¾	13¾	M'y 8
20⅜	18⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	*4	18⅝	18½	18½	− ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	10	22½	22	22	
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 6
30⅜	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y11
18½	16¾	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr28
9¼	7½	Bridgeport B (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg (1½e)	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	28⅝	28½	28½	Apr17
43	30	Bristol-My 1.10e	2	32	31½	31½	M'y13
½	A	Bkly & Q Trans	1	A	A	A	Apr16
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1	1	1	
9¾	7	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
35	29	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	M'y 7
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal (½e)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'y12
8⅞	6½	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	5	6½	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ⅛e	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
15¾	13	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y 4
23	17¾	Bullard Co (2)	1	18	18	18	M'y12
26	19½	Bulova Wat (2)	1	21½	21½	21½	− ½
19¼	14⅞	Burling M (1.40)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y13
55½	53	Burling pf (2¾)	2	54½	54	54½	M'y13
7½	6¼	Burr Add (.30e)	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6¼	5¼	Butler Bros .60a	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	M'y11
20¾	19⅝	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20⅛	20½	20⅛	
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	6½	6½	6½	− ⅛
12½	10	Byron Jack (½e)	3	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅜
		C					
19¾	18½	Calif Pack (1½)	4	17½	17	17	M'y13
50⅞	50¾	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¾	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y13
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	5	6	5⅞	6	
15½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	1	14	14	14	
12½	9⅛	Canada Dry (.60)	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	9	4⅛	4	4	
37½	29⅞	Cannon Mills ½e	3	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅝
2¼	1⅝	Capital Ad A	4	2¼	2	2⅛	M'y 7
27⅝	13½	Carpenter S ½e	1	14	14	14	− ⅜
⅝	⅜	Carriers&G(.05e)	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
69	54⅝	Case (J I) (7g)	5	61	59¾	59¾	M'y13
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	12	32	32	32	− ½
21¼	15	Celanese (½e)	4	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
23⅜	16	Cent Aguirre 1½	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y13
2¼	1⅝	Cent Foundry	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y13
18	14	Cent Violeta 1g	3	15	14¾	15	M'y11
3½	2	Century Rib M	3	2	2	2	M'y 7
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas (2e)	1	28½	28½	28½	− ⅛
2½	1⅝	Cert-teed Prod	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y13
19	16¼	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 8
17	14½	ChampP&F(½e)	1	15	15	15	M'y13
7½	5½	Checker Cab		5½	5½	5½	Apr22
36¾	17½	Ches & Ohio (3)	21	28¾	28¾	28⅝	− ⅛
96	89	Ches & O pf (4)	1	90	90	90	M'y 7
4	2¼	Ches Corp	1	3	3	3	M'y13
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	1	1	1	M'y 9
5	3	Chi & Ill A	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
23½	13⅜	Chi Great West	4	17⅜	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	6	10½	10¼	10¼	M'y13
5	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	6	5	4⅞	5	M'y13
17½	12¼	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	3	13	13	13	+ ⅛
39¾	33	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	33	33	33	Apr28
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	M'y 8
⅜	A	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y13
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
13⅜	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	3	12	12	12	M'y 7
2¼	1⅜	Childs Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y12
58¾	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (2e)	*21	55½	55	55½	+ ½
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y11
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y 9
34½	29½	Clark Equip (⅝e	4	30½	30⅛	30½	M'y12
29	22	Clev Gr Br (¼e)	4	22	22	22	M'y11
44	32½	Climax M (1.20a)	7	33¾	33	33	−1⅛
36½	23¾	Cluett Peab ⅝e	1	28	28	28	M'y12
79½	56½	Coca Cola (1½e)	3	65½	65¼	65½	− ⅜
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60½	59½	60½	M'y 7
13¾	11½	Colgate-P (½)	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
103½	97¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	3	98¼	98¼	98¼	M'y 4
14¼	10⅝	Collins & A	1	11	11	11	
18⅛	13¾	Col Fuel & I (1a)	pa	14	14	14	− ¼
13⅜	8½	Colum Br A .30e	4	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
13½	8¾	Colum Br B .30e	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
1¾	1⅛	Col G & E (.10g)	11	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
54	32¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	6	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	M'y11
6¾	5½	Columbia Pict	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	M'y12
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	27	27	27	Apr24
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	1	63½	63½	63½	M'y11
18⅞	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	6	18¼	17¾	17¾	− ⅜
100	91⅛	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	M'y 6
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	7	24¼	24	24	
103⅛	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	M'y12
9⅜	7⅛	Comi Solv (.55g)	8	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
⅛	A	Com'th & South	29	A	A	A	
44½	24½	Com&Sou pf (3)	8	28½	27½	28½	+ ⅝
23¾	17⅜	Com Edis (1.80)	10	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	2	Conde Nast .40e	1	2	2	2	M'y12
16¾	12½	Congoleum-N (1)	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'y 8
21½	15¾	Consol Aire (1e)	8	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅜
11¾	9¼	Consol Cig(1½g)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	4¾	Cons Cop (.10e)	8	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
14	11⅜	Cons Ed (1.60)	22	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
84	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	85½	85¼	85½	+ ⅜
⅜	⅛	Cons Film Ind	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 7
9	7	Cons Film pf ⅛k	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'y12
21½	11½	Cons Laundries	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	M'y13
6¼	4¾	Consol Oil (⅝)	16	4¾	4¾	4¾	
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
5¾	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	M'y 9
31	22	Consol'n Coal pf	1	26	26	26	M'y13
96½	82	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ¾
13½	12	Container (⅓e)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	M'y13
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	2	2⅝	2⅝	2¼	− ⅛
103½	75½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	75½	75½	75½	M'y 8
27¼	21¾	Cont Can (¾e)	11	22½	22	22¾	− ⅜
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
42	30¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	34½	33¾	34½	+ ⅛
3¾	2¾	Cont Motors .10e	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	
24	17	Cont Oil Del ¼e	5	20½	19¾	19¾	− ⅜
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel (¾e)	3	16	16	16	M'y12
12½	8⅜	Cop'weld S (.80)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	− ⅜
51½	45	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	47	47	47	M'y13
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	3	43¾	43½	43½	− ⅛
3⅜	2⅜	Coty Inc (.15e)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y13
⅜	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y13
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	4	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	− ⅜
14¾	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	3	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅜
6	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y12
19½	16	Crown C&S ½e	3	18	14¾	15	− ¼
41	32	Crown C pf (2¼)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	M'y 7
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (¾e)	11	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	− ⅛
36	26⅜	Crucible Stl (1g)	3	27	26⅞	26⅞	M'y13
79¼	67	Crucible pf (5)	2	67½	67½	67½	M'y13
9	5⅜	Cuban-Am Sug	16

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Forced Merger Of Telegraph Firms Opposed

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Chairman James L. Fly of the Communications Commission told Senators today that while he did not now advocate a compulsory merger of telegraph companies, Congress might wish to consider mandatory legislation if that became necessary to accomplish a merger.

Mr. Fly testified at Interstate Commerce subcommittee hearings in support of legislation which would permit consolidation of domestic telegraph companies into a single system and merger of international companies into another system.

Can Compel Merger

The FCC chairman asserted that there was "no doubt" of the power of Congress to compel a merger, adding that under existing law the Government could take over all telegraph facilities "in 15 minutes" and merge them.

He said that if under permissive authority "the companies do not show a willingness to effect a merger promptly" then Congress would have to decide what to do, and he would like to return with further recommendations.

Mr. Fly rejected proposals from some witnesses that a merger of international facilities be deferred until after the war, contending that both from the point of view of national security and this nation's place in the world communications scheme, an international merger was "definitely more important than the question of what happens to the "Postal Telegraph Company."

He termed it "nothing more than a fixation" to argue that in a combined company, cables might dominate radio communication to the detriment of the latter, contending that the reverse was more nearly true.

Radio Competition

He predicted that in a short time, because of radio competition, "you are going to have the cables in pretty much the same fix as you now have Postal Telegraph."

"You are going to have to let the cables go or you are going to have one company which will be able to keep the cables in operation," he said.

Mr. Fly told the committee that unless a domestic merger were effected, Postal Telegraph Company would be unable to continue, and the government would be faced with the alternative of letting it go out of existence or taking it over, which would raise the question of taking over Western Union as well.

He urged that the telegraph facilities of the Bell Telephone System be included in any domestic merger, asserting that otherwise Congress would be "creating a merged company with the seeds of its own destruction in it."

Value of Securities Underwritten First Quarter $239 Million

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Securities with an aggregate value of $239,027,000 registered under the Securities Act of 1933 were underwritten by 144 investment firms during the first quarter of 1942, the Securities and Exchange Commission reported today.

An analysis prepared by the commission's research and statistics subdivision showed that 51 firms in New York City underwrote a total of $168,247,000; an average of $3,300,000 per firm. This compared with an average of $761,000 for firms outside New York City.

The New York City firms with the largest participations were: Blyth and Company, Inc., $13,200,738; the First Boston Corporation, $11,954,437; Smith, Barney and Company, $10,884,725; Kidder Peabody and Company, $9,860,338; and Harriman, Ripley and Company, Inc., $9,540,425.

Those firms with headquarters outside of New York City which had the five highest aggregate participations were:

Mellon Securities Corporation, Pittsburgh, $7,183,312; Harris, Hall and Company, Chicago, $4,618,675; F. S. Moseley and Company,. Chicago, $3,502,825; Coffin and Burr, Inc., Boston, $3,282, 700; and Dean, Witter and Company, San Francisco, $2,962,585.

Management of underwriting was concentrated in 24 firms. Of these, 14, with headquarters in New York City, managed $164,677,-000, or 69 per cent of the total. Bonbright and Company, Inc., and the First Boston Corporation managed about half of this with $40,-000,000 each. Harriman, Ripley and Company, Inc., was third with $26,567,000 and Dillon, Read and Company and Flore, Forgan and Company followed with about $12,-000,000.

Mellon Securities accounted for $51,028,000 of the $74,350,000 managed by firms with headquarters outside New York City.

The managing firms held $44,-611,000 of participations in the $239,027,000 which they underwrote.

W. T. Grant Sales Expand

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of W. T. Grant & Co. in April amounted to $12,362,608, an increase of 26.1 per cent over $9,804,506 in the like month of 1941. Turnover in the first 4 months of $40,232,398 was 27 per cent higher than $31,670,113 a year ago.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 4s 54-44	107.23	107.23	107.23
1 3s 55-51	110.19	110.19	110.19

New York City Bonds

2 3s 80	101½	101¼	101¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Abitibi P&P 5s 53 st	47	47	47
5 Adams Exp 4s 48	101	101	101
5 Ala Power 3½s 72	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	81¼	81¼	81¼
7 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	71	70¼	70½
2 Am & For P 5s 2030	65½	65½	65½
3 Am I G Chem 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
15 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
11 Am T&T 3s 56	107	107	107
4 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 AT&SF 4s 95	109½	109¼	109½
4 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
15 At&SF 4s 1995-55	101½	101½	101½
1 AT&SF 4s 1995	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 A C Line 1st 4½ 52	81	81	81
1 A C Line cit 4s 52	69¾	69⅜	69⅜
29 A C Line 4½s 64	62⅝	62¼	62⅜
3 A C Line 5s 45	90½	90½	90½
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	31⅜	31¼	31⅜
9 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
10 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	60¾	60¼	60¾
12 B&O 2000 st D	28½	28⅜	28½
54 B&O cv 4s 60 st	22⅝	22¼	22½
7 B&O 4s 48	59	58⅝	59
17 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	50⅛	50	50
5 B&O S W 50 st	41	41	41
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	58½	58½	58½
1 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	106¾	106½	106½
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	104	104	104
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103	103	103
3 Beth Stl 3s 60	100½	100½	100½
2 Boston&Me 5s 67	77	77	77
4 Boston&Me 5s 55	90	90	90
25 Boston&Me 4½s 70	33¼	33	33
5 Boston&Me 4s 60	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
14 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	100	100	100
20 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	101	100¾	101
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	88¾	88¼	88¾
6 Buf R&P 57 st	38	37¾	37¾
18 Bur C R&No 5s 34	7¼	7¼	7¼
4 Bush Term 5s 55	61	60½	61
10 Can Pac 5s 44	105	105	105
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	96½	96½	96½
1 Can Pac 4s perp	69	69	69
3 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	100½	100½	100½
10 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2 Cenof Ga 5s 59 C	5¾	5¾	5¾
9 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
3 Cen New Eng 4s 61	71	71	71
17 Cen Pac 5s 60	55¾	55¼	55½
20 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	75¾	75½	75¾
5 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	92	92	92
2 ChampionP&P 4½s 50	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
5 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	101½	101½	101½
62 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20½	20¼	20¼
1 Chi&Q rfg 5s 71 A	76½	76½	76½
7 Chi&Q gen 4s 58	78¼	78	78
1 Chi&Q 4s Ill 49	91	91	91
7 Chi & E Ill inc '57	25¼	25¼	25¼
5 Chi I & L 5s '47	31½	31½	31½
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	8	8	8
59 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	15¼	14¾	14¾
6 CMSP & P aj 3s 2000	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 CM & SP 4½s '89 C	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
4 CM & SP gen 4s '89	46¾	46¾	46¾
7 CM & SP 3½s '89 B	45½	45	45
7 Chi & NW rfg 2½s 2037	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 Chi & NW gen 3s '87	32¾	32¾	32¾
20 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
23 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	20½	20½	20½
9 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	20½	20½	20½
1 Chi & NW 4s '97	32	32	32
1 Chi & NW 4s '87d st	32	32	32
12 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	14⅞	14½	14½
4 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	3½	3⅜	3⅜
10 CRI & P 4s 88	24¾	24⅝	24⅝
114 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	13½	13¼	13½
3 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	94½	94½	94½
6 Childs Co 5s '43	44¼	44	44
10 CC&StL 4½s 77	48¼	48⅛	48¼
1 ClevCinTerm 4½s 77 C	62	62	62
19 Col & So 4½s 80	21	20½	20¾
6 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	87	86¾	87
4 Columbia G 5s 52 May	86¾	86½	86½
2 Coml Mack inc 69 ww	27	27	27
10 Con Edis 3½s 48	104½	104½	104½
2 Con Edis 3¼s 56	103½	103½	103½
2 Consum Pow 3½s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 CubaNoRy5½s42 rct	32½	32	32½
31 Cuba R R 5s 52	39½	38	39½
22 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	35¾	35	35¾
1 Curtis Pub 5s 55	90	90	90
9 Dayton P&L 3s 70	106	106¾	105¾
27 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56⅞	56¾	56½
4 Del P&L 4½s 71	107¼	107⅛	107¼
1 D & R G 4½s 36	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
56 D & R G 4s 36	18	17⅝	17⅝
110 D & R G West 5s 78	18¾	18	18⅞
3 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102½	102½	102½
6 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	26	25	26
1 El Paso & SW 5s 65	69	69	69
2 Erie 4½s 53	105¾	105¾	105¾
22 Erie 4½s 2015	48½	48¾	48¾
18 Erie 4s 95	92	91⅝	91⅝
1 Firestone T&R 3s 61	96½	96½	96½
30 Fla E Cst 5s 74	101¾	101¾	101¾
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95¾	95½	95⅞
5 Goodrich 4¼s 56	103¼	103	103
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	95	95	95
3 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	85¼	85¼	85¼
7 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	85	84½	84½
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97½	97⅜	97⅜
17 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96⅜	96¼	96¼
3 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	78½	78½	78½
3 Gulf M & N 5s 50	90	90	90
4 Gulf M & Oh int 2015	53	52½	52½
4 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	80	80	80
20 Housatonic 5s 37	86	86	86
9 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	41⅞	41¼	41⅝
6 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45¾	45¾	45¾
20 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14¾	14½	14¾
10 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45¾	45⅜	45¾
30 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46	45½	45¾
2 Ill Cen Cairo 4s 50	80	80	80
2 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	56¾	56¾	56¾
1 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	51½	51½	51½
26 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	50¾	49¾	50⅛
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
10 Inland Stl 3½s '61	104¾	104⅛	104⅛
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	101¼	101¼	101¼
20 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	18½	18½	18½
5 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	27	27	27
2 Int Paper 6s '55	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
17 Int T&T 4½s '52	53¾	53¾	53¾
12 Int T&T 5s '55	54⅝	54	54⅜
2 James F & Clea 4s '59	49	48½	48½
14 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	45½	44½	45½
1 K C Term 4s '60	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	100¼	100¼	100¼
27 Lac Gas 5½s '53	82⅝	82	82
5 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
3 Lautaro Nit inc '75	40	40	40
2 Leh & N Eng 4s '65 A	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54 G	78	78	78
35 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	41¾	40⅞	41¼
25 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
3 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33	32½	32¾
2 Leh Val Term 5s '51	59	58¾	58¾
20 Libby McN & L 4s '55	105½	105½	105½
4 Liggett & M 7s '44	112½	112½	112½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	94	94	94
4 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	82¾	82¾	82¾
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103	103	103
2 Lou & N 4½s 2003	94½	94⅞	94⅞
10 Lou&NSo 2d M 4s 52	90½	90½	90½
5 Manati Sug 4s 57	49½	49¼	49¼
14 MarketStRy 5s 45 st	87	85	87
9 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105¼	105¼	105¼
13 M&St L cn 5s 34 ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
9 M&StL 4s 49	3	3	3
16 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13	12⅞	12⅞
77 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	36⅛	35½	36⅛
47 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	17½	17½	17½
55 M-K-T 4½s 78	32½	31¾	31¾
33 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	41⅞	41½	41½
4 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1¾	1¾	1¾
5 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	29¾	29¼	29¾
55 Mo Pac 4s '77 F	30¼	30	30⅛
6 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	30¼	30	30¼
70 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30¼	29⅝	30¼
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	48	48	48
1 MonW&Pub8V6s65	108¼	108¼	108¼
7 Mor&Essex 5s 55	42	41¼	41¼
4 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	38	37⅞	38
5 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38	38	38
5 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
200 Nat Distill 3½s 49	101½	101½	101½
3 N Eng RR 5s 45	71½	71½	71½
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	68	68	68
1 N Eng T&T 5s 52	118¼	118¼	118¼
4 NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
3 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	51½	51½	51½
1 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	48⅞	47⅞	48⅞
1 NO Tex&M 5s B 54ct	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 NY&GreenwdLS4s46	79	79	79
48 NYC rfg 5s 2013	52⅜	52	52
50 NYC 4½s 2013A	47⅞	47½	47¾
14 NYC cn 4s 98	50½	50½	50½
3 NYC 3¾s 46	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
14 NYC cv 3½s 52	57⅝	57½	57½
15 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	79	78½	79
9 NYChi&StI 4½s 78	65½	65½	65½
2 NY Connect 3½s 65	101	101	101
2 NY G El H&P 5s 48	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
2 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	62	62	62
7 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	57½	56¼	57½
6 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	40	39¾	39¾
19 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	60½	59¾	59⅞
45 NYNH&H 4½s 67	38	37¾	37¾
5 NYNH&H 4s 47	34	34	34
7 NYNH&H 4s 55	33½	33½	33½
4 NYNH&H 4s 56	34	33	34
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	32½	32½	32½
2 NY S&W gen 5s 40	14½	14½	14½
1 NY S&W Term 5s 43	93½	93½	93½
71 NY W & Bost 4½s 46	6	6	6
3 Nort Sou 4½s 98	73¼	73⅛	73⅛
1 Nor Am Co 4s 48	103½	103½	103½
5 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
46 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66½	66	66½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	56⅝	56½	56½
12 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53	53¼	53⅛
1 Nor Pac 4s 97	74¼	74½	74¼
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44	43	44
5 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	8½	8½	8½
4 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅝	107⅛	107⅝
2 Ohio Ed 3½s 72	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 OklahomaG&E 3½s 66	108¾	108¾	109¾
6 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	102½	102½	102½
7 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106¾	105¾	105¼
1 Otis Steel 4½s 52A	97	97	97
3 Pac G&E 3s 71	100½	100⅛	100⅛
3 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	92	92	92
3 Para Pict 4s 56	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Pen Cō 4s 61	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Pen Gl Sand 3½s 60	103½	103½	103½
1 Pen P&L 4½s 74	101¼	101	101
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	103	102¾	102¾
16 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	89	88	88⅛
7 Pen RR 4½s 84E	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛
11 Pen RR 3½s 70	94	93⅞	94
8 Pen RR 3½s 82	84¾	84⅝	84¾
1 Peoria&E inc 4s 90	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Phila Co 4½s 61	93¾	93⅜	93⅜
14 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110¼	110⅛	110⅛
2 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	5¼	5¼	5¼
5 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	28¼	28¼	28¼
3 PS&G&L 5s 70A	107	106¾	107
6 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	83⅝	83¼	83⅝
3 PCC&StL 4½s 77	101	101	101

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Readg 4½s 97A	77¾	77¾	77¾
7 Repub Steel 5½s 54	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Repub Steel 4½s 56	102½	102⅛	102⅜
1 Rio Gr June 5s 39	53¼	53¼	53½
3 StLIM½s&4sR¼sG 33	73	73	73¼
15 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	25½	25	25½
7 StLPea¼sNW5s48	42½	42¼	42¼
11 St L S F 5s 50B	16½	16⅜	16½
42 St L S F 4½s 78	16¼	16	16½
46 StLSF¼s5s 78ct st	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
35 St L S F 4s 50 A	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1 St L S F 4s 50A ct	15¼	15¼	15
11 St L SW 5s 52	49⅞	49¾	49¾
6 St LW rfg 5s 90	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
1 St L SW 1st 4s 89	80	80	80
32 Seab A L cn 6s 45	9⅛	9	9
5 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	8½	8½	8½
8 Sea A L aj 5s 49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
31 Sea A L 4s 50 st	11⅞	14⅝	14⅝
15 Sea AlFla 6c 36A ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
10 Shell Un 2¼s 51	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
3 So Bell T&T 3s 79	105⅝	105⅝	105⅜
12 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53⅝	53¼	53½
44 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52¼	51¾	52
27 So Pac 4½s 69	52¼	52	52
8 So Pac rfg 4s 53	68⅛	68¼	68½
34 So Pac cit 4s 49	62⅛	62	62⅜
17 So Pac 3½s 46	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
15 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55⅜	55⅛	55¼
6 South Ry 6⅛s 56	90	89¾	90
5 South Ry gen 6s 56	86	85¾	86
8 South Ry cn 5s 94	91	91⅜	91⅜
62 South Ry gen 4s 56	67	66½	66⅞
1 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	106	106	106
2 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104½	104⅜	104⅜
5 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104½	104¼	104½
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108½	108½	108½
3 T RR A St L 4s 53	110¼	110¼	110½
5 Tex Corp 3s 65	105⅜	105	105
2 Tex-Corp 3s 59	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
12 Pex&P 1st 5s 2000	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	68	68	68
13 Third Ave aj 5s 60	15½	15	15¼
5 Third Ave 4s 60	52½	52½	52½
6 T St L&W 4s 50	87¾	87¾	87¾
2 Un Pac 3½s 80	104	104	104
2 Un Pac 3½s 71	97¾	97¾	97¾
6 Un Cig Wh Strs 5s 52	75½	75	75
7 Unit Drug 5s 53	92	92	92
1 Utah Lt & Trac 5s 44	96½	96½	96½
6 Utah P&L 5s 44	96¼	96	96
1 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	110	110	110
3 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	106⅝	106½	106½
4 Wabash 3½s 75 asd	26¼	26¼	26¼
32 Wabash 4¼s 81 wi	26	25⅝	26
10 Wabash 4s 71 wi	79¼	79¼	79¼
7 Walwrth 4s 55	87¾	87¾	87⅝
5 Warren Bros 6s 41	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Wash Cen 4s 48	83	83	83
7 West Shore 4s 2361	43⅞	43½	43¼
1 Westn Md 5½s 77 A	100	100	100
12 Westn Md 4s 52	89¾	89	89¾
2 Western Un 5s 60	82⅝	82½	82⅝
2 Western Un 4½s 50	82	82⅛	83
5 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92½	92½	92½
10 Wis Cen 4s 49	44¼	44¼	44¾
27 Wis Cen 4s &SD 36	22	21⅞	22
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101½	101½	101½
2 Young S & T 3¼s 60	99¾	99¾	99¾

Foreign Bonds

3 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	70½	70½	70½
2 Argentine 4½s 71	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
3 Australia 5s 57	60	60	60
2 Australia 4½s 56	55	55	55
2 Belgium 7½ 49	93	93	93
4 Belgium 6½s 49	91½	91½	91½
19 Brazil 8s 41	30¾	30	30½
18 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	26	27⅝	28
8 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	28	27⅝	28
5 Brazil C Rly El 7s '52	28½	28½	28½
1 Brisbane 5s '58	58½	58½	58½
10 Buen A 3s '84	49½	49½	49½
1 Canada 4s '60	105¾	105⅛	105¼
20 Canada 2¾s '74	99½	99½	99½
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 Chile 7s '42 asd	16	16	16
2 Chile 6s '61 Jan	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	46¼	46¼	46¼
5 Cuba 4½s 77	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 Haiti 6s 52	60	60	60
1 Met Water 5½s 50	58	58	58
8 Mex 5s asd 45	7	6⅝	7
4 Minas Ger 6½s 58	15	15	15
5 Norway 4½s 65	53	53	53
27 Peru 7s 59	14¾	13¾	14⅛
65 Peru 1st 6s 60	14	13⅝	14
20 Peru 2d 6s 1961	14	13⅝	14
1 Porto Aleg 8s 61	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Rio de Jan 8s 46	15	15	15
30 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12¾	12	12¾
10 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	14	14	14
30 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	29	29	29
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	29¾	29½	29⅞
2 Sydney 5½s 58	65	65	65
1 Urug aj 3¾s&4¼s 79	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
15 Urug 4¼s 4½s 78	59	58½	59

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total ●today 3,639,600; previous day 6,985,100; week ago 7,964,400; year ago 7,922,300; two years ago 7,491,175; Jan. 1 to date 895,690,150; year ago 887,501,525; two years ago 663,297,550.

Dividend Declarations

Reduced

Company	Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Cont Can Co	25c	June 15	May 25
Den & Brad Inc	37½c	June 10	May 22
Middle West Corp	10c	June 15	May 29
Pitts & L E R R	$2	June 15	May 22
Traux-Traer Coal	5c	June 10	June 1

Resumed

Model Oils Ltd	3c	June 20	May 30
Polaris Min	3c	June 26	May 26

Initial

Peoples Tel	4½s pf $1	June 1	May 30

Accumulated

Arden Farms Co., $3 pf.	75c	June 1	May 20
Empire Power Corp, $2.25 partic stock	50c	June 10	June 1
Key West Electric Co, 7 pf "A"	$3.50	June 1	May 20

Liquidating

Marc IntlMar com	5c	May 23	May 11
Old Domin Co	22 1-5c		
Palisades Cor (I Ang)	$3.50	May 18	May 8

Regular

Amer Gas & Elec 40c	June 15	May 19	
do 1¾ pf	$1.18¾	Q July 1	June 5
Bangor Hydro-Electric Co, 6 pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 10
do 7 1st pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 10
Bank of Nova Scotia	$3	Q July 2	June 15
Canada Vinegars, Ltd.	10c	Q June 1	May 15
Cent Ill Lt, 4½ pf	$1.12½	Q July 1	June 20
Columbia Broadcasting System "A&B"	30c	June 5	May 22
Distill Co-Seagrams, Ltd. 5 pf	$1.25	Q Aaug. 1	July 15
Dominion Foundries & Steel, Ltd. 6 pf	$1.50	Q June 1	May 20
Dun & Bradstreet, Inc 16 pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 20
Durez Plastics and Chemicals Inc	50c	June 15	May 26
do 6 pf	37½c	June 15	May 26
Eastman Kodak	$1.50	Q July 1	June 5
do 6 pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 5
Empr Pw Cp $6 pf	$1.50	Q June 20	June 5
Fajnor Power Cnd	37½	Q July 1	June 15
Gt Nor Paper	50c	June 1	May 20
Hecla Mining	25c	July 19	May 19
Interst Hos Mil Inc	25c	June 15	June 1
KatzDrg$4.50pf	$1.12½	Q July 1	June 15
Kleinert (IB) Rub	20c	June 12	June 1
KobackrSInc 7 pf	$1.75	Q June 1	May 18
Kuppenhmr (B) Inc	50c	June 15	June 5
Metal Tex pr pf	$1¼c	Q June 1	May 20
Michig Con G 6 pf	$1.50	Q June 1	May 25
Miller&Hart $1 p pf	25c	June 12	June 5
Min GL(Del) 6 pf	$1.50	Q June 1	May 20
do 5½ pf	$1.37½	Q June 1	May 20
do $5.10 pf	$1.27½	Q June 1	May 20
do 5 pf	$1.25	Q June 1	May 20
Monroe Ch $3.50pf	87½c	Q July 1	June 12
Natomas Co	25c	Q July 1	June 12
Ogilvie Flour Mills 7 pf	$1.75	Q June 1	May 19
Ohio Public Service Co, 7 pf	58	1-3c M June 1	May 20
do 6 pf	50c	M June 1	May 20
do 5 pf	$1 2-3	M June 1	May 20
Oshkosh B'Gosh,In

Morgenthau Wants Minimum Tax, Say $5, for Every Return

Senate Probe Due on Trust Suits Delay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—The Senate Patents Committee made plain here that it will carry through an investigation of any interruption of anti-trust law prosecution by the War and Navy Departments.

That is the upshot of discussion of evidence given yesterday by Thurman Arnold, assistant attorney general. The matter is important because basic anti-trust cases have already been deferred at the representation of the corporation officials supported by War and Navy Departments that contest of the cases now would take time necessary for the war effort. In testimony yesterday Mr. Arnold declared the delay in these cases had produced a rush of defendants in other cases all seeking similar deferments, on a war basis.

Will Subpoena Correspondence

With the situation still fluid, the Senate committee yesterday intervened. Creekmore Fath, committee counsel, in a hearing yesterday, said the committee would subpoena the interdepartmental correspondence between War and Navy Departments regarding postponement of one of the antitrust cases which Mr. Arnold declined to offer in evidence without first consulting Attorney General Biddle.

Two test cases involve General Electric. One of these is a criminal prosecution for alleged abuse of tungsten carbide patents, used in the product known as carboloy, in what Mr. Arnold called "one of the most flagrant examples of suppression of an American industry" in collaboration with a German trust. Among defendants in this case is Dr. Zay Jeffries, the WPB's chief advisory expert on metallurgy, on leave from General Electric.

The other case is an injunction proceeding, which is a civil suit, against G. E. and affiliated companies for allegedly so operating a patent-pooling arrangement as to control the production, distribution and prices of electric light bulbs. A defendant in this case is Philip D. Reed, G. E. board chairman, on leave as head of WPB's bureau of industry branches.

Asks Joint Responsibility

Secretary of War Stimson intervened in the tungsten carbide case April 20, with a letter to the Justice Department asking postponement of the trial till after the war. Mr. Arnold told the Senate committee that "with some reluctance" he had acquiesced in Mr. Stimson's request so that the Justice Department must "accept joint responsibility" for the postponement, which "may have been a mistake."

In the electric lamp case the question of deferment is still pending. The War and Navy Departments have already got a temporary delay in the court trial at Trenton to give them time to decide whether they will ask for complete postponement till after the war. Their decision will be made shortly. The Patents Committee indicated a belligerent determination to investigate if such postponement is asked. Mr. Arnold won two unanimous Supreme Court decisions Monday in anti-trust cases which may strengthen his position in the G. E. case.

Mr. Arnold said yesterday the Government was prepared to show in this case that General Electric controls prices charged for electric bulbs down to and including those charged by some 83,000 retailers licensed as its "agents."

It enforces, he added, a hundred per cent retail markup over the wholesale price, but the degree to which consumers are overcharged as a result cannot be determined until the monopoly is broken and competition restored.

Pullman Quarter Net $1.20 Share

CHICAGO (AP)—Pullman, Inc., reported net income of $3,966,444 or $1.20 a capital share for the three months ended March 31 against net income of $3,005,194 or 79 cents a capital share in the comparative 1941 months.

D. A. Crawford, president, told stockholders that provision for federal taxes on first quarter earnings was made at assumed rates substantially in excess of those prescribed in the 1941 revenue act. On this basis, he said, the federal tax provision came to $3,784,255 compared with $956,121 a year ago. The manufacturing subsidiary of Pullman, Inc., Mr. Crawford said, has a backlog of orders for products of all kinds, including cars, ships and armament, of $478,000,000.

Volume of Pullman travel in the first quarter reached an all-time peak for the period, Mr. Crawford said, although gross revenue expanded less rapidly than traffic volume because "sharply increased troop transfers, which accounted for a large part of the total traffic gain, are handled at low tourist-service rates."

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German Dye Trust Patents Confiscated

By the Associated Press

Washington

Leo T. Crowley, alien property custodian, said that he had taken control of the last remaining patents or patent applications of the German dye trust, I. G. Farbenindustrie.

In previous orders, Mr. Crowley had taken control, in the name of the United States, of the German concern's gasoline, synthetic rubber and other patents, and also had assumed control of affiliated companies holding other patents useful in the war effort.

A new order took over 500 patent applications for processes to manufacture various types of alcohol, fuel, medicines and other chemicals. Other orders had covered several thousand other patents.

WPB Adopts Concentration Of Production

WASHINGTON (AP)—The British principle of "concentration of production" was employed by the War Production Board for the first time today in an order halting output of cooking and heating stoves by large producers after July 31 but permitting continued production by a group of small manufacturers.

Another innovation in the stop-order designated 39 "labor shortage areas" in 15 states and prohibited large or small stove companies in those areas from continuing production after July 31. Electric stoves were not affected.

Concentration of production—that is, requiring the bulk of an industry to convert to war work while concentrating the industry's permitted civilian output in a few firms—is a long-debated technique which has been used in Great Britain for some time and which officials here predict may be extended to other United States industries.

One official described today's order as "something of a trial balloon—we want to see how it works."

As applied to the $215,000,000 stove industry, the order means that large firms, best able to handle war orders, will step out of the civilian picture for the duration while small companies will supply a limited number of simplified, lightweight models.

Three classes of stove manufacturers were established—Class A, whose factory sales value for the year ended last June 30 totaled $2,000,000 or more; Class B, whose sales totaled less than $2,000,000 and who are located in labor shortage areas; and Class C, whose sales totaled less than $2,000,000 and who are not in labor shortage areas.

After July 31, Class A and B manufacturers must stop production; until the deadline they may use up to six times their average monthly consumption of iron and steel in the year ended last June 30.

Effective May 15, Class C producers of domestic cooking appliances are limtied to 70 per cent of their last year's monthly average consumption of iron and steel, while Class C manufacturers of heating stoves are cut to 50 per cent.

Specific weight provisions on stoves made after July 31 were established and the order provided that no producer could make more than one model of gas range.

War Construction Awards Up 23 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—War construction contracts awarded last month in the 37 eastern states aggregated $498,742,000, a 23 per cent increase over April, 1941, but 18 per cent under the March total, the F. W. Dodge Corp. announced.

The 18 per cent decrease was not considered a trend, the research service said, because drastic curtailment of civilian construction occured in April and it was a period for planning large war building projects to be started soon.

Contract total for the first third of 1942 was $1,859,944,000, compared with $1,462,156,000 in the first four months of 1941, an increase of 27 per cent.

Number of units increased 29 per cent over the first third of 1941 while dollar volume increased 7 per cent, reflecting a decrease in average units costs, due to elimination of most types of new housing outside war classification.

Process of Hardening Mild Iron Reported

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—A cheap, quick process of hardening common mild iron so that it will scratch the surface of the finest steel alloys was reported by Thomas A. Markham, Dallas shop worker, after three years of experiments.

Mr. Markham said the process was a secret which will be given to the Government for the duration of the war. He added he had been notified that Government metallurgists will arrive in Dallas soon to test the process.

New England Public Service

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has set May 28 for a hearing on a request by the New England Public Service Company to extend time for compliance with a commission order directing the company to change its capitalization to one class of common stock or to liquidate. The commission handed down its order on May 2, 1941.

Morgenthau Asks Tax On Every Return

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau today advocated a minimum tax of "several dollars" on everyone who files an income tax return.

Under existing laws, millions of people whose personal exemption and other deductions exceed their income pay no tax at all, even though they have to file returns.

Mr. Morgenthau said his experts were studying the constitutionality of the proposal, and if they found a legal method of having such a minimum, he would ask Congress to enact it.

The Secretary pointed out that a similar tax has been proposed by Senator Walter George (D) of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, who calls it an "examination tax," because it would reimburse the Treasury for the expense of examining otherwise non-taxable returns.

Suggests $5 Minimum

At one point in the press conference in which he revealed the proposal, Mr. Morgenthau suggested $5 as a suitable minimum, and estimated that the Treasury could collect $100,000,000 a year through this method.

"That's a tidy sum and we can use it," he commented.

On Capitol Hill strong behind-the-scenes Administration pressure was reported against a general sales tax, and Ways and Means committeemen who previously had indicated sentiment for such a levy were reported changing over.

One informal poll showed that a once-substantial majority for either a retail or manufacturers' sales tax had disappeared and that the present lineup was 13 to 12 against such a levy.

The trend away from a sales tax was emphasized yesterday when the Committee decided tentatively to cut the present $750 personal income tax exemption to $500 and the $1,500 exemption for married couples to $1,200. Under this plan a single man earning as little as $10 a week would have to file a tax report.

Members said that such a big dip into the ranks of low-income workers who formerly were tax-exempt probably would preclude the possibility of a sales tax, which most factions concede would fall most heavily on that class of workers.

Nevertheless, sales tax proponents said that the Committee apparently would end up far short of the Administration's $8,700,000,000 goal and would face the alternatives of resorting to such a tax or being content with what one member said would be "a half-way tax bill."

Having decided on the exemption levels, the Committee went to work today on normal and surtax rates, but there was no indication what the ultimate tax bill of the average citizen would be. It was presumed that the new rates would be somewhat higher, even with the wider base taken into consideration.

The Treasury Department's revised program calls for $3,400,000,000 in additional revenue from individuals, while the Committee's satisticians have proposed $1,547,000,000. The exemptions selected by the Committee were a compromise between the two programs.

Retain Earned Income Credit

Based on present individual normal and surtax rates of 4 and 6 per cent, respectively, in the lowest brackets, the new exemptions would cost a married man about $30 more than he now pays—the dependent credit of $400 has not been changed—and the single man about $25.

The normal tax would continue to be computed with the earned income credit deduction, which the Treasury has proposed to abolish.

The committee interrupted its individual income tax consideration yesterday long enough to defeat overwhelmingly another Treasury recommendation—elimination of the present-so-called "percentage depletion" allowance for oil-well and mine owners and the related "expensing" of intangible drilling and development costs.

Percentage depletion consists of a certain percentage of gross income, 27½ per cent in the case of persons having an economic interest in oil and gas properties, which can be deducted from net income of the property. The Treasury estimated it could recover more than $200,000,000 if the practice were ended.

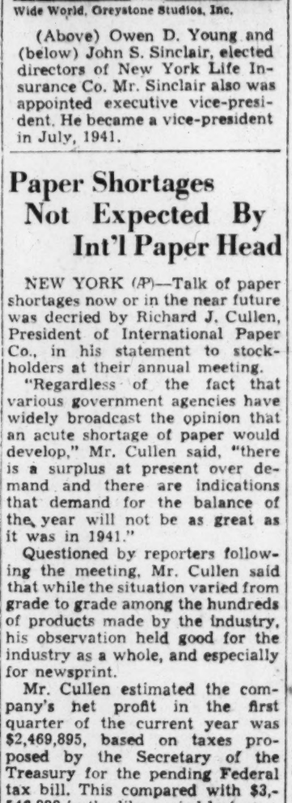
WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—House Speaker Rayburn (D) of Texas, declared today that the plan for compulsory savings, which was proposed by Representative Gore (D) of Tennessee, "ought to lie around for a while" in order to allow time to find out whether the Treasury's plan for voluntary savings will work.

"And," he told his press conference, "I might say I think that's what will happen." His observation came in response to a question as to his position on the Gore measure.

Copper Production Expands

NEW YORK (AP)—The Copper Institute said that April domestic copper production of 94,314 tons was the highest monthly total since April, 1937. This compared with the revised figure of 92,106 tons in March. Stocks of domestic refined copper in April increased to 83,789 tons against 79,537 in March.

N. Y. Life Directors



Wide World, Greystone Studios, Inc.

(Above) Owen D. Young and (below) John S. Sinclair, elected directors of New York Life Insurance Co. Mr. Sinclair also was appointed executive vice-president. He became a vice-president in July, 1941.

Paper Shortages Not Expected By Int'l Paper Head

NEW YORK (AP)—Talk of paper shortages now or in the near future was decried by Richard J. Cullen, President of International Paper Co., in his statement to stockholders at their annual meeting.

"Regardless of the fact that various government agencies have widely broadcast the opinion that an acute shortage of paper would develop," Mr. Cullen said, "there is a surplus at present over demand and there are indications that demand for the balance of the year will not be as great as it was in 1941."

Questioned by reporters following the meeting, Mr. Cullen said that while the situation varied from grade to grade among the hundreds of products made by the industry, his observation held good for the industry as a whole, and especially for newsprint.

Mr. Cullen estimated the company's net profit in the first quarter of the current year was $2,469,895, based on taxes proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the pending Federal tax bill. This compared with $3,546,822 in the like period last year.

Should the higher corporation tax rates proposed by the House Ways and Means Committee become law, Mr. Cullen said in answer to a question, first quarter earnings this year would have been reduced by an additional $500,000.

Concerning the possibility of a dividend payment on the company's common stock, Mr. Cullen said:

"It took practically all of our 1941 earnings to clear up the back dividends on the preferred stock and put the common stock in a position to receive dividends if justified by 1942 earnings. It is apparent that until we know definitely what the tax rates for 1942 are going to be, no action can properly be taken in the matter of common dividends."

Egg Production Becoming Major Enterprise in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Small farmers in the Southeast have increased their egg production from a negligible amount to a major farm enterprise producing 500,000 dozen weekly.

Reports from the Farm Security Administration reveal that 56,000 small farmers co-operating in Florida, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina net around $15,000 in cash sales from eggs daily in the Food for Defense program.

Hubert R. Bailey, regional chief of the co-operative division, says, "The prospect is bright for the South's becoming a major national source of supply."

Approximately 8,000,000 chicks are being bought this year by FSA farmers, a 40 per cent increase over last year. These chicks will come into production in 1943.

Low-income farmers are finding poultry a profitable escape from one-crop cotton and a means to year-around regular income, Mr. Bailey said.

Rever Copper Gets Navy "E"

ROME, N. Y. (AP)—The Rome division of the Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., has been awarded a Navy "E" pennant for excellence in war production. The division employs 3,000.

Swiss Francs at Big Premium In New York on Sudden Demand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A curious episode in foreign exchange has taken place in the New York foreign exchange market this week which may have wide implications to the cognoscenti of international finance.

The once super-stable Swiss franc, practically the world's only currency still more or less tied to gold, suddenly shot up on an almost microscopic actual volume of transactions to a premium on Tuesday of over 50 per cent above the nominal official rate. On a volume estimated at only around 100,000 Swiss francs, (compared with estimated Swiss frozen funds in this country of round $1,400,000,000) the so-called "free Swiss franc" shot up to 36.30 cents, against the nominal rate of 23.30 cents, then tumbled on Wednesday to 30 cents as the demand died down again.

Exchange Market Moribund

The immediate reason for this incident was the more interesting because by and large the foreign exchange market here has been largely moribund for the last year or more as a result of war—and pre-war exchange restrictions, culminating in the U. S. Treasury's freezing order for nearly all foreign-owned funds in this country last summer. Trade with the Continent having fallen to virtually nothing and trade relations with the United Nations having come to be almost entirely on the cuff, i. e. via lease-lend, foreign exchange trading has been reduced to a trickle of small remittances and minor payments.

When an American wishes to send Swiss francs to Switzerland, or a Swiss wishes to "repatriate," the operation is first tried through the Swiss Banque Nationale Suisse, to whom the dollars are offered. The Banque presumably reasons as follows:

"We are not very keen about taking dollars. They don't look so good as they used to. For one thing those dollars are in New York, and that means they are "frozen," i. e. subject to U. S. Treasury license, which is not awfully convenient, and we were rather shocksd when the U. S. Treasury included us in its freezing order last June, in view of our obviously genuine neutrality. Besides that the U. S. dollar is now way off the gold reservation, the U. S. government deficit makes even our hair stand on end, despite our own deficits, and lastly the U. S. Government seems to have its hands full with the Axis since Pearl Harvord. So we are reluctant to shell out good Swiss francs for the remittee in this country and taken the dollars on ourselves, unless he really needs those Swiss francs."

So they question the good Swiss burgher to whom the francs are destined "Is he a poor relative of an American, who needs them? Then he can have what he needs. Or is he a rich Swiss who once sold his francs for dollars, when he thought dollars were safer, and now wants to bring them back because he likes Switzerland better?"

Free Swiss Francs Scarce

If the latter, then he can't have the francs. If he badly wants them, and wants to get rid of those dollars, or if the American remitter is really eager to send the money anyway (i. e. sell dollars for Swiss francs) then he must buy the francs in New York, in the so-called "free franc market" there. There are no "free Swiss francs" in Switzerland for dollars, but only those of the Banque National.

So his New York agents must shop around New York and find somebody who happens to have Swiss francs. Mostly that is an accident, the result of purchase long ago perhaps of a Swiss insurance policy or the sale of goods in Switzerland, or Swiss balances brought back or inadvertently retained. The bargaining begins. It began this week at 25 cents for the francs, when someone apparently wanted 100,000 of them in a hurry, and the price promptly soared to 36.40 cents, then dropped to 30 cents when the buyer was satisfied or withdrew.

If the owner of Swiss francs here is willing to sell, he must get permission from the U. S. Treasury. That is easy if he is an American citizen and can prove he got them respectably. But if he has a German second-cousin or speaks broken English or got them in some round-about way from the Continent, the Treasury is likely to suspect he is a Nazi agent trying to get hold of "free dollars" for uncertain purposes and the application is quietly denied.

Swiss Dubious About Dollars

The basic reason for the strength in free Swiss francs is probably a preference for them over dollars on general political and economic grounds. The rise began after Pearl Harbor, when they went to 26 cents in January, then dropped to 24 cents. There is, naturally, no capital movement to speak of, between the United States and Switzerland. But the price at which such minute movements as do occur are carried indicates that if the exchanges moved freely the movement would be in heavy volume, reversing the heavy movement of Swiss money to the United States before 1940.

An indication of how the Swiss feel about dollars is that the Swiss banking authorities are said to have exercised their option and converted what dollars they own here into American-earmarked gold. In addition to being dubious about dollars, the Swiss are naturally proud of their political and economic achievement, made possible chiefly by their control of the Alpine tunnels, of maintaining neutrality and a semi-peacetime standard of living in the middle of a European war.

The dollar took a nose-dive on the Lisbon black market after Pearl Harbor as well as in Swiss opinion. There is, naturally, more trading in Lisbon. However, a trickle of trade continues with the Swiss, who actually operate a fleet of trucks between the port of Lisbon and Switzerland through Vichy France. Naturally, the trade is only in items of high value and portability, such as Swiss watches.

The Swiss are in fine position to watch the international markets. They act as the agents for belligerents on both sides in many kinds of diplomatic negotiations, and are in constant touch with the Continental markets.

Electric Industry Plans to Increase Production Capacity

WASHINGTON (AP)—The electric utility industry, in an effort to meet the mounting wartime demand for power, plans to spend $1,069,309,387 on construction this year, an increase of about $200,000,000 or 23 per cent over actual expenditures in 1941, the Federal Power Commission reported.

The construction is expected to add 3,735,035 kilowatts to the nation's generating capacity, compared with an estimated addition of 2,447,310 kilowatts last year, the commission said.

Private utilities are scheduled to expend $621,945,204 this year against $591,918,548 in 1941, according to the report, and public utilities $447,364,183 compared with last year's $227,668,306 figure.

The commission listed the scheduled expenditures by geographical regions as follows:

	1942 Budgeted Expenditure	1941 Actual Expenditure
New England	$56,104,802	$51,014,561
Middle Atlantic	161,685,223	138,388,025
East North Central	200,144,353	191,648,628
West North Central	80,919,601	84,003,340
South Atlantic	144,882,650	139,588,261
East South Central	180,146,043	107,745,752
West South Central	67,219,721	45,884,465
Mountain	28,988,409	23,788,577
Pacific	160,218,585	116,518,188
United States	$1,069,309,387	$869,580,884

Glass Firms Denied Motion for Briefs

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Federal Judge Frank L. Kloeb has denied a motion of 13 small glass companies which sought permission to file briefs in the government's anti-trust trial of the nation's major glass container manufacturers.

Walter H. Buck, attorney, and founder of the Buck Glass Co., of Baltimore representing the 13 small companies, said they had benefitted through the engineering and research services of the Hartford Empire Co., of Hartford, Conn., major defendant in the case.

The attorney said the Hartford service aided small firms to produce good glass competitively at cheap prices. He said if the Hartford Empire were dissovled these firms might be forced out of business because they could not compete with big glass industries which maintain their own laboratories.

In denying the motion Judge Kloeb said the appearance of Mr. Buck was not timely because the court had not yet rendered an opinion.

Chicago Yellow Cab Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Benjamin Samuels, president of the Chicago Yellow Cab Co., said at the annual meeting the company's business is showing an average gain of 12 to 15 per cent over last year, the rise varying with weather changes.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion, 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

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SOUTH HINGHAM, MASS.—To rent or sell, old house with over three acres ground, workables. Telephone Tro. 9731, or Hingham 0350, for particulars.

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N. Y. C., 608 W. 113th St.—Large combination room, kitchen, bath; only vacancy; highest class neighborhood. Apply premises. $40 and $45.

Local Classified (Continued)

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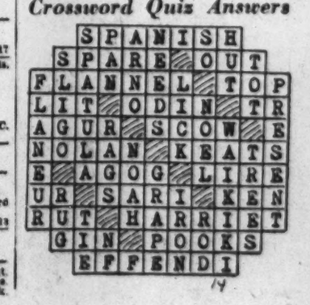
Crossword Quiz Answers



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For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 6-1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS'
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7538 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OIL — WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING — BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
668 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2189

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

MARGUERITE BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in all branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
268 Main St. Tel. 3-3245

Cool and Comfortable for Summer Wear
GEORGIANA DRESSES
4.95 to 8.95
Misses' and Women's Sizes. Exclusive at
FRANKEL'S
262 Atlantic Street, Stamford

WATERBURY

S. S. Pierce Co. Specialties
and
Finest Baked Delicacies
The
Epicure Shop, Inc.
17 West Main Street Tel. 5-1415

Sullivan's — *Boys' and Men's Wear*
70 SOUTH MAIN STREET
GABARDINE SUITS
for Boys . . $19.95 *and more*
for Men . . . . $25.00 *and more*

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND-HUGHES
Enjoy Your Sundays "At Home" This Summer
"Woodlawn" Furniture
Your own back yard is a pretty nice place to spend the summer, after all! Cool . . . and nicely fitted out with comfortable chairs . . . it's the perfect spot for real relaxation.
WOODLAWN FURNITURE SOLD ON THIRD FLOOR

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Visit Our
Sportswear Department
For Women
You'll find the latest for practical summer wear
BLOUSES • SWEATERS • SLACKS • SKIRTS

Beautiful Flowering Plants for Memorial Day
SAXE & FLOTO
Florists
41 West Main St. Phone 3-1112

HIT STYLES!
Cotton Frocks for Spring
All fast color—definitely styled up-to-the-minute.
We have your size, $2.98 to $5.98
The Miller & Peck Co.

ZOTOS
MACHINELESS PERMANENT WAVES
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

CURTAINS LAUNDERED BY US
are handled and washed by experts, held to size and returned without pin-holes or scallops.
PERRYS Phone 3-3161

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE
Complete Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices
CATHERINE E. LESSNER, *Prop.*
4710 Gwynn Oak Ave. Liberty 3842

BALTIMORE PHOTO & BLUE PRINT CO.
Hearst Tower Baltimore, Md.
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-MURALS
For decorative purposes—Consult us

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 244—Reg. No. 296

Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in
Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept. Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agent

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8784 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

- *For Smart Styles*
- *For Foot Comfort*

WEAR
TREADEASY SHOES
WHITNEY'S

Muhlfelder's
48 NORTH PEARL STREET ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel
Complete Line
SUMMER STYLES
All White Shoes and Combinations
6.95 to 10.95

W. G. Griswold
21 Steuben Street Phone 4-8814

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

UNUSUAL WEDDING FLOWERS
Danker
121 No. Pearl St. Phone 3-4258

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2107

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

Visit Hover's
SPRING STYLE SHOW
See the newest in Beautiful Homefurnishings
L. J. HOVER
887 CENTRAL AVE. PHONE 8-3824
Keep up the homes we're fighting for

AUBURN

TRAUB'S FURNITURE STORE
40-46 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.

In Auburn
It's
THE BIG STORE

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 150
TIRE REPAIRING VULCANIZING RETREADING
Complete Car Service—Modern Equipment

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

STEVEN'S BEAUTE SALON
Phone 3316
217-218 Metcalf Building

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

READY-TO-WEAR
for WOMEN AND CHILDREN
Play Clothes for Fun in the Sun! Slacks, Shirts, Play Suits, Bathing Suits!
REEDS
107 GENESEE ST., AUBURN, N. Y.

LEONARD & WARRICK
Best Lehigh Coal
24½ GENESEE STREET
Auburn, New York

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7054 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPORTS WEAR
will be important this summer. Because of restrictions, the nearby links and resorts will be visited more this summer, and you'll know more people there, so, of course you'll want to look your best. Our 2nd floor Sportswear Department will look after that.
At McLEAN'S

"If It's Clean— It's Odorless"
AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO.
Dial 2-8070 19 Main Street

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41393 11 Chestnut St.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

New Summer Footwear
for Women
by

I. MILLER	FOOTSAVER
CARLISLE	DR. LOCKE
VITALITY	HEALTH SPOT

"A shoe for every occasion— A fit for every foot"
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

Walter's Socony Service
COR. MAIN AND MURRAY STREETS
Gas—Oil
Lubrication—Batteries
"On the job"
To help you keep your car rolling.
H. P. WALTER, Prop. 4-9840

Morale Contributes to Victory
and
Flowers Contribute to Morale
BARNES FLOWERS
90 Chenango Street

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware
82 Court St.
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

V...— SPA
52 Main Street
Fine Restaurant
Home of *Liberty Ice Cream*
Binghamton's Finest
Dial 2-9458 for Special Orders
Open Sundays

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily. Telephone: Bronxville 2-3831.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. T. D. FLOWERS BY WIRE
FLOWERS
Artistically Arranged for Every Occasion
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road
Tel. Mo. 8-9696

Chas. Rockwell & Co., Inc.
WILLIAM W. FULLER, Mgr.
Fertilizers—Lawn Seeds
Peat Moss—Top Soil—Lime
400 N. MacQuesten Parkway
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

Bicycle
INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO. 8-6500
9 South 3rd Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

nilda mansfield's
Owner and Manager
★ **Tea Room — Restaurant** ★
Excellent Meals
DINNERS 75c and 95c
SUNDAY DINNER $1.00
LUNCHEON 40c-60c
20 Studio Arcade Bronxville 2-4288

CHARLOTTA ANDERSON'S HAND LAUNDRY
"A Truly Personal Service"
36 Palmer Avenue Bronxville 2-4027
Entire Family Laundry a Specialty

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

The Children's Shop
ATTRACTIVE SUN TOGS
(Infancy to 16 Years)
22 University Plaza
Main Street and Kenmore Avenue

Utica Flower Shop
Complete FLOWER Service
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS
GRant 5381
Utica at Elmwood

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Agency for
LONGINES and WITTNAUER WATCHES and CLOCKS
Our Budget Plan is made for your convenience
1558 Main Street GA. 3860
In the Heart of the West Side
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Fresh and Beautiful
976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 0947, 0948
CORNER BIDWELL PARKWAY

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

HABICHT
Smart Hats and Dresses
Come and visit my shop. I am sure you will be pleased.
HATS SMARTLY REMODELED
280 ELMWOOD AVE., BUFFALO, N. Y.

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

BOOKS 'n' THINGS
We will order for you any book nationally advertised.
Rental Library—Hosiery—Stationery
Wedding Gifts
J. B. & G. A. Robbins
148 Elmwood Ave. Grant 8258

ELMHURST

General Insurance
W. B. DICKINSON
Specialized Service
Best American Stock Companies
43-26 91st Place NE. 9-4116

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst
SPECIAL SALE
MAGNAVOX $89.50 SHERATON MODEL
WESTMINSTER SALES & SERVICE
813 Central Avenue Cedarhurst 0291

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-8866. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARTHUR **BERGER** CLEANERS Inc.
N. ROSS Manager
FL. 9-0092
Draperies, Slip Covers, Curtains and Rugs Cleaned to your satisfaction.
Dyeing, Tailoring, Valet Service
FUR STORAGE AND REPAIRING—WEAVING
NORTHERN BLVD. AT 163RD STREET

DRY COLD FUR STORAGE
as low as $2.00
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
North Shore's Leading
FURRIERS
41-16 Main Street Phone Ind. 3-5235

"Just Around the Corner From Main Street"
Let
THE ORIOLE GIFT SHOP
(Isabel Roberts)
SOLVE YOUR GIFT PROBLEM
Decorative Accessories Occasional Furniture
LAMPS and a wide variety of small articles
137-10 Northern Blvd. FLushing 9-2960
Next to Quaker Meeting House

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5855

FOREST HILLS

Stafford Meat Market
96-11 Metropolitan Ave. Bou. 8-7918

Visit Our New Store
Across the Street from Old One
FOREST HILLS SHADE and FRAME CO.
70-44 Austin Street Bo. 8-1608

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS - JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1916
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

FREEPORT—Merrick

Thinking of
BIRTHDAYS and PARTIES?
Order our
Delicious Ice Cream Cake
SODA **RAHN'S** CANDY
47 Merrick Ave. Phone Free, 4816

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil *Range Oil* *Kerosene*
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Armstrong's
LINOLEUM
for Every Room
ARGERSINGER'S
FARHART GARAGE
Sales Buick *Service*
The best in used cars
Gloversville 4034 Amsterdam 542

Burton Insurance Agency
Insurance Surety Bonds
Real Estate
Phone 2212 7 South Main Street

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Manhattan Food Stores
521 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck, N. Y.
Full Line
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1302-M daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

FRANKLIN SHOPS INC.
Greater Long Islands Department Store
HEMPSTEAD NEW YORK
Tel. Hempstead 4900 Jamaica 6-0706
Floral Park 610 Lynbrook 516
Freeport 516 Manhasset 206
Fieldstone 3-0611

ON LONG ISLAND
It's **ALBERT'S**
for Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD N. Y.

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

Hesse
Confectionery and Tea Room
50 MAIN STREET
Hempstead 5995

HALLERON'S
Tools — Hardware — Glass
Wallpaper — Paints
7 S. Franklin St. Tel. Hemp. 1717

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp 6021 for Appointment

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
Hammond Organ and Novachord
Home of Dance Skaters

HOLLIS

BEST'S BAKERY
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

NEW YORK

ITHACA

HERRON'S
Shoes for All the Family
$2.25 up
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
138 East State Street Phone 2576

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: HA. 4-3660. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

FIELDS
for Women's, Children's, Infants' Wear
STORES AT
- JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
- ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
- ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave.

Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-2700 Established 1895
LENIHAN Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

The Home of Smart MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

Queens Retail Furrier
BILL SITOKAS
Fur Storage
ESTAB. 1928
Repaired *Restyled*
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

RUBIN'S
Paints and Hardware
Garden Supplies & Tools
Housefurnishings
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HA. 9-8178

DINNER BELL RESTAURANT
INC.
SOUTHERN MENUS
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
11:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Private Parties and Wedding Parties Accommodated in Colonial Room
83-02 37th AVENUE HAV. 4-8830

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear Clothes, $35 and $28.50

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-3410

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

JAMAICA

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0188
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4330

Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
Payment over 15 months
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

JAMESTOWN

LUNDQUIST HARDWARE
Solicit Your Business
2 So. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

QUALITY
MASTER MARKET
Groceries—Meats
300 W. Third St Jamestown, N. Y.

Vitalized Keystone Gasoline
Emblem Motor Oil
Red Star Lubrication Service, Inc.
Don Livengood Mgr
116 E. 4th St. Tel. 5708

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN
(Continued)

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 N. Main St. Phone 6146

KENMORE

NIXON'S CAMERA SHOP
2811 Delaware Ave. DE. 0367
KENMORE, N. Y.

M. DUSEL HARDWARE
3147 Delaware Avenue
Full Line of Garden Tools
Also Lawn and Garden Seeds and Fertilizer

We invite you to see our
New Hats with matching bags and accessories
Summer Dresses
VIOLA STEVENS
2828 DELAWARE
Open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Eves.

LARCHMONT

Gracious Gifts of Enduring Beauty
Lottie C. Dillon
1930 PALMER AVENUE

DE SOTO—PLYMOUTH SERVICE
HENRY MALLETTE
Repairs on All Cars
5 NORTH AVENUE
TEL. LARCHMONT 2-2003

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — Red-White — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9-1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YORK SHOE STORES
RED CROSS SHOES
"In all the newest styles and materials"
$6.50
21 Fourth Avenue MO. 8-7296

"Service That Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. MO 8-8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Mo 8-8884, Fa 4-3948, NE 2-1412

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

A. A. Volkringer
CHOICE MEATS *and* POULTRY
213 Broadway TEL. 1307
Free Delivery

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Vogels Shoe Store
83 WATER ST., NEWBURGH N. Y.

60 Shops under One Roof including an Up-to-Date BEAUTY SHOP and TEA ROOM
SCHOONMAKER'S
Department Stores
Newburgh and Beacon, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH
(Continued)

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2-7318, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hoard Coal!! Pay Later!!
Fill your bin *now*. Avoid shortage forecast by the U. S. Fuel Administrator.
NO DOWN PAYMENT!
As little as $6.15 a month! Protect your comfort by buying on our easy BUDGET PLAN.
New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Co.
N. R. 2-1000

SENTINEL OIL COMPANY, Inc.
The only bulk storage plant for Fuel Oil in New Rochelle. Make "SENTINEL"
"Guardian of your winter comfort" with weather controlled service.
NEW ROCHELLE 2-8330
Evans Street

MOVING?
Depend on Westchester's Neptune—the choice of more than 126,000 families during 41 years. Ask for an estimate, without obligation.
NEPTUNE STORAGE
NEw Rochelle 2-1300

Guaranteed RADIO Service
BAUMER

DELLWOOD Cream-Rich MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

Good Things to Eat
Always Low in Price
Come See!
Prove it to yourself
GEO. W. LOFT MARKETS
226 North Avenue

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

Annuals - Perennials
Sturdy Plants for Your Garden
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT, N. Y.

Henry, Hairdresser
Individual Permanents by Expert Operators
Tel. New Rochelle 2-3552
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place

D. W. Simpson
Jeweler
Exclusive Lenox Agency
Clocks—Watches
Silverware
LENOX 496 MAIN STREET NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

LIEBMAN'S
Complete Camp Outfitting
Service for Boys and Girls
Official Regulation Apparel
Name Tapes Sewed on Free!
516 Main Street
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

LEONARD Palmer JEWELER
885 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

I. B. COHEN & SONS, Inc.
Clothiers to Men and Boys
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Accessories
837 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687 8:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tel. South 8-7264—7265—7268
Acme Employment Agency
348A NINTH STREET
NEAR FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN
Select Domestic and Commercial Help
Cooks, Couples — Referenced Help
Chambermaids — of All Nationalities
Gen. House Workers — Private Families
MRS. A. JENSEN, Prop.

Printing — A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2438
Deliveries any part of U. S. A.

(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Manhattan

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork, Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th St. Ed. 4-8398

DEVONSHIRE Beauty Salon
Specializing in Permanent Waving
3 ITEMS $1.00 ALL WEEK
2388 Broadway Phone
Bet. 111th and 112th St. Un. 4-7277

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

SONIA PYT
801 Castleton Ave., W. B.
Let your new Permanent be a ZOTOS Machineless
Whole Head—$10.00
Other permanents from $5.50—$15.00
PHONE GIB. 2-7174

NIAGARA FALLS

BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE
1009 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.
Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop
TELEPHONE 1175

SOUVENIR and GIFT SHOP
207 Riverway
SOUVENIRS GIFTS
NOVELTIES FILMS

MacDONALD'S FLOWER SHOP
409 Third Street
Opp. Niagara County Savings Bank
We Telegraph Flowers

Morré's
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

MOREY'S JEWELERS, Inc.
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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
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Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
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Laundered Coal
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For Comfort, Style, Economy
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MAMARONECK, N. Y.
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No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name

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• Ask for catalogue Est. 1868 •

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Hotel Syracuse
Lovely Summer Dresses, Suit-Dresses all Glorifying Summer Sunshine

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Division of 'Blue Coal' Corp.
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Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

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Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
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Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
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Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
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NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

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Come See!
Prove it to yourself
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$2 Minimum Charge for Fur Coats
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✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

The Belle Shop
"CORSET SPECIALISTS" SPECIALIZED SERVICE
CAMP
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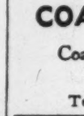
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for springtime beauty all year round. Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
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Complete Banking Service
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Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

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Valentine's Meat Market
"Select Meats and Reliable Sea Food"
WE DELIVER!!
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Good Things to Eat
Always Low in Price
Come See!
Prove It to Yourself
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Prompt Delivery Service

20% SALE
on All Girls' Spring Coats from infancy through junior sizes
WALTERMAN'S
430 SOUTH BROADWAY

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

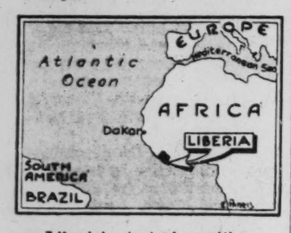
Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Liberia, founded by Negro freemen from the United States assisted through the efforts of American colonization societies in 1822, has been brought closer to the United States through the advent of airmail.

To commemorate this airmail service Liberia has issued a series of airmail stamps. The stamps are Liberia's 1938 airmail series of ten stamps on which is overprinted "First Flight Liberia-U. S. 1941." Two black bars passed through the "1941," for the service was to have begun last year, but did not take place until February of this year.

The issue from French Oceania is flanked by two Liberian airmail stamps.



Liberia's strategic position

The values are the 50-cents, brown, and $1.00, blue without surcharge, and the 1c., green; 2c., red-orange; 3c., olive; 4c., orange; 5c., blue-green; 10c., violet; 20c., magenta, and 30c., gray, all of which are surcharged "50c." in black, with the original value overprinted with a single line bar.

Liberia lies on the southwest coast of Africa with a coast line of about 350 miles. On the west lies the British Colony of Sierra Leone and to the east the French Colony of Ivory Coast. Liberia was declared a Republic in 1847 and its constitution is modeled on that of the United States. Electors must be owners of property and of Negro blood. The President of the Republic is Edwin J. Barclay, who was elected in May, 1931, for a four-year term and re-elected in 1935 for eight more years. The capital of this republic is Monrovia.

Stamps of Other Lands

Chile—A special issue of stamps commemorating the centenary of the founding of the Santiago University will be issued shortly. This series is to contain the 30-centavos, 40c., 90c., 1-peso, and 1.80p. values, the design of which will show views of the University.

Costa Rica—The 15-centimos airmail stamp just released is a 20c. value previously overprinted "1938" in black and now surcharged with the new value of "15 Centimos 15" in red.

French Oceania—A series of fourteen stamps has been issued by the Free France Government in the following values and colors: 5-centimes, brown; 10c., blue; 20c., dark-green; 25c., emerald-green; 30c., orange; 40c., blue-gray; 80c.; brown; 1-franc, reddish-brown; 1.50fr., red; 2fr., gray; 2.50fr., ultramarine; 4fr., deep violet; 5fr., bistre, and 10fr., dark brown. The design common to all the stamps shows a native canoe known as the "tipairuas." This craft is 70 feet long, of narrow width and between three and four feet deep. Its stern ends in two huge prongs, on one of which is a carved pole and on the other a basket-like fixture. The Free French symbol, the Cross of Lorraine, is featured in the center of the design.

Honduras—A series of stamps will soon be released to commemorate General Francisco Morazán, who was the first Honduran President, a century ago. The stamps are the 2-centavos, showing the commemorative plate from a Morazán statue; the 5c., showing a view of the Battle of Trinidad; the 8c., a view of the house where Morazán was born; the 14c., a view of his tomb; the 16c., a view of a Morazán monument; the 21c., a view of the church where he was christened; the 1-lempira, showing the coat of arms of the one-time Central American Federation and the 2L., showing a portrait of Morazán.

Hungary—It is reported that a series of semi-postals has been issued in honor of the Hungarian armed forces. These are the 8-filler plus 12f., green, for the infantry; the 12f. plus 18f., olive, in honor of the artillery; the 20f. plus 30f., gray, for the tank and air corps, and the 40f. plus 50f., brown, for the cavalry and cyclist troops.

Bouncing Crockery

Drinking glasses that bounce when dropped, and unbreakable plates, cups and bowls are to be furnished the Army by the Quartermaster Corps.

A Verse for Today . . .

At the commandment of the LORD they rested in the tents, and at the commandment of the LORD they journeyed: they kept the charge of the LORD.—NUM. 9:23

How's Your Geography?

A. Which of these countries uses machines to the greatest extent in producing food crops?
1. Germany
2. China
3. United States
4. Mexico

B. Which of these animals is easiest to raise for meat, giving the maximum of results from a minimum of effort?
1. Hog.
2. Dairy cow
3. Goat
4. Sheep

C. The invention of the cotton gin is credited to:
1. Eli Whitney
2. Howe
3. Arkwright
4. White

D. One of these states produces over half of all the farm machinery in the United States:
1. California
2. Massachusetts
3. Texas
4. Illinois

E. According to industrialists, one of the chief resources of New England for manufacturing is:
1. Skilled labor
2. Iron deposits
3. Aluminum deposits
4. Waterpower

F. Some places in the world are easily recognizable by their characteristic shapes. You may

have five points if you can identify this one from the list below.:
1. Puerto Rico
2. Trinidad
3. Hawaii
4. Sicily
5. Bermuda

Charred Documents

Charred documents may be deciphered by chloral hydrate treatment—a mass of chloral hydrate crystals appears on the surface and may be photographed.

How's Your Geography?

(Answers)

A. United States.
B. Hog.
C. Eli Whitney.
D. Illinois.
E. Skilled labor.
F. Sicily.

Daily Quotation

TODAY'S greatest danger may be a blessing in disguise if we meet it with intelligence and conviction.—ROY L. SMITH.

Just for Fun ..... Reamer Keller

Why do the tires on the wheels always go flat? I never have any trouble with the spare.

In Lighter Vein

Blunt

Customer (heatedly): "You ought to be in the war instead of in this grocery store."

Proprietor: "What makes you say that?"

Customer: "No enemy could stand up to the way you charge."

Umbrella Story

"That's a nice umbrella you've got."

"Yes, but it's not really mine. I was walking home in the pouring rain and saw a young man going my way with an umbrella. I thought I would ask if he would let me share it with him, so I went up and said, 'Where are you going with that umbrella?' And he threw it down and ran off as fast as he could!"—Exchange.

Missile Tossers

Troops "somewhere in England" were being entertained by a very inferior concert party; each artist, on advancing to the footlights, was greeted by an avalanche of missiles, in fact—no turn was left unstoned.—Exchange.

Simple and Effective

The Office of Government Reports, under fire in connection with its new information building, wanted to correct the impression that it engages in press agentry, by putting across the fact that it has never issued a press release. The method was simple. OGR issued a press release so stating.—Editor & Publisher.

Did You Ever Wonder

If Guayule Rubber Is a Synthetic Product?

Guayule is a bushy plant or shrub native to Northern Mexico. It is of especial interest in these tumultuous days because it is a source of crude rubber.

It does not, however, produce rubber in the form of milky latex or sap, as do the Hevea trees of the rubber plantations. Instead, the rubber in the guayule plant occurs in the form of solid particles and shreds imbedded in the tissues of the plant.

Guayule rubber differs slightly from the product of the rubber tree in that it has a somewhat higher resin content. This factor makes the rubber softer than Para rubber, and it will adhere better to cotton fabrics. Consequently guayule rubber is particularly valuable for coating tire cords. Indeed, so far one of its main uses has been (in conjunction with other types of rubber) for making tires and tubes.

If necessary, the resin in guayule rubber can be removed, and the resulting product is very similar to that obtained from rubber trees. In both cases, the chemical constitution and physical properties of the pure rubber are identical. Guayule rubber, then, is in no sense a synthetic product, but a true natural crude rubber.

The plant matures in four years and may be harvested by cutting the shrub off at the base, leaving the root to form a new plant. The shrub is then ground to a pulp under water by a milling process similar to the one used in making cement.

The rubber contained in the plant is less dense than water, so it floats to the surface from which it may be skimmed. The denser plant fiber settles to the bottom in a form of silt.

In the guayule plant, the rubber may constitute as much as 20 per cent of the shrub by weight, while the latex obtainable from rubber trees is less than one per cent of the weight of the tree. The tree, once full grown, may be tapped annually, however, while the guayule shrub is completely destroyed and it takes four years for a new crop to grow.—W. P. Keasbey

Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

'Right This Way, Folks!'

A Lesson in Manners

Last year the chickadee was voted the state bird of Massachusetts by Scout groups, bird lovers, various clubs, and the school children. It was an excellent choice! The chickadee is a friendly little fellow.

Watch him as he visits your feeding tray and compare him with other birds. The handsome blue jay comes and gobbles hastily. The common sparrows come, often by two, and stay—they can be truly charged with monopoly.

But the chickadees come one by one, pick up a morsel and fly away. If the feeding tray is empty they "chick-a-dee-dee" for food. When you bring it they "chick-a-dee-dee" their thanks.

Here is a lesson in good manners and good cheer, that occurs every day, sunshine or rain. No wonder we call them our favorite bird!

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: One rarely experiences happy landings when he jumps to conclusions.

Ryan in Boston Herald: They might as well eliminate the cuff from the shirt, too. With the new credit curbs, there's nothing much you can put on it, anyway.

Detroit News: By order of the WPB, some 158 ice cream flavors known to the trade are cut to a meager 20, which automatically releases acres of drug store mirrors for other publicity.

Punch ©: A correspondent says he is growing quite enough vegetables for his household without digging up the lawn—which, however, he will continue to cultivate for dandelion salad.

Helping Our Troops

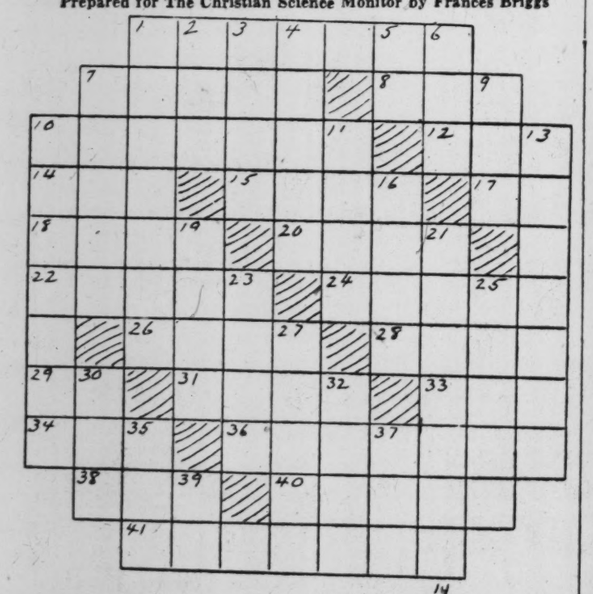
A Midwestern City

On a warm day recently, a long train's soldier-passengers had plenty of water and other supplies for their comfort only because of a thoughtful car inspector. This inspector has a vital interest in the Army inasmuch as he has three sons in the service and another soon to enlist.

Describing the incident with simple pride to a friend, the railroad man said: "You know, troop movements are unannounced, and railway stations cannot plan for troop trains. This one, which was very long, came in suddenly when there was no crew handy to water the cars. The conductor said, 'We'll have to go on and try to pick up water at a later station,' but I told him not to leave until he saw me again. Then I watered all the cars myself, while the troop train laid in its fresh supplies. It was a little thing to do, but when I can do even a little thing to help a soldier, I always do it, knowing others will act the same way toward my sons who are soldiers."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is the language of Costa Rica?
7—In bowling, what is score made by knocking down all pins in 2 bowls?
8—Not in.
10—What is domestt?
12—A spinner is what?
14—Kindled.
15—What Norse god had two wolves?
17—Transpose (abbr.).
18—Who uttered or collected sayings of wisdom recorded in Proverbs XXX?
20—What boat is used especially for transporting loads on rivers and canals?
22—Who is Edward Everett Hale's best-known hero?
24—Shelley's "Adonais" was written in memory of whom?
26—Eager.
28—What coins might be spent in Italy?
29—What place was birthplace of Abraham?
31—What is principal garment of a Hindu woman?
33—Understanding.
34—What is a track worn by a wagon wheel?
36—What is first name of actress wed to Ozzie Nelson, band leader?
38—What machine do you associate with cotton?
40—"Puck of —— Hill" is a Kipling tale.
41—What is a Turkish title of respect?

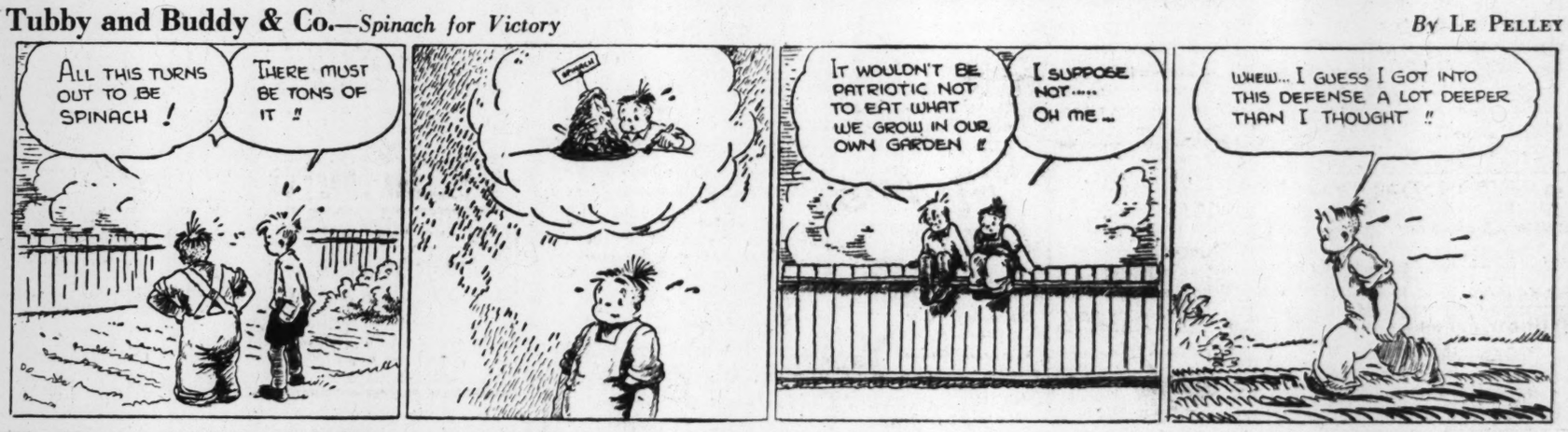
Down

1—What is a palette knife?
2—What Greek god played upon the syrinx?
3—What Italian river is about 140 miles long?
4—Wanis.
5—Thus.
6—What is an igloo?
7—What is an Irish seaport on bay of same name?
9—Small child is what?
10—What do you call one who strolls aimlessly?
11—What is a salt spring or a salt brook?
13—What are said to endear absence (sing.)?
16—Christmas carol is what?
19—In Dickens's "Bleak House," Krook deals in what?
21—What is a noted pleasure resort of Hawaii?
23—What was first name of a famous American lexicographer?
25—What is best-known poem by Joyce Kilmer?
27—If you ate a Catawba, it would be what?
30—What is an Anatolian Kurd?
32—What is readily oxidized in moist air?
35—To bind.
37—What is a measure of 8½ yards?
39—Where is Saint John's (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

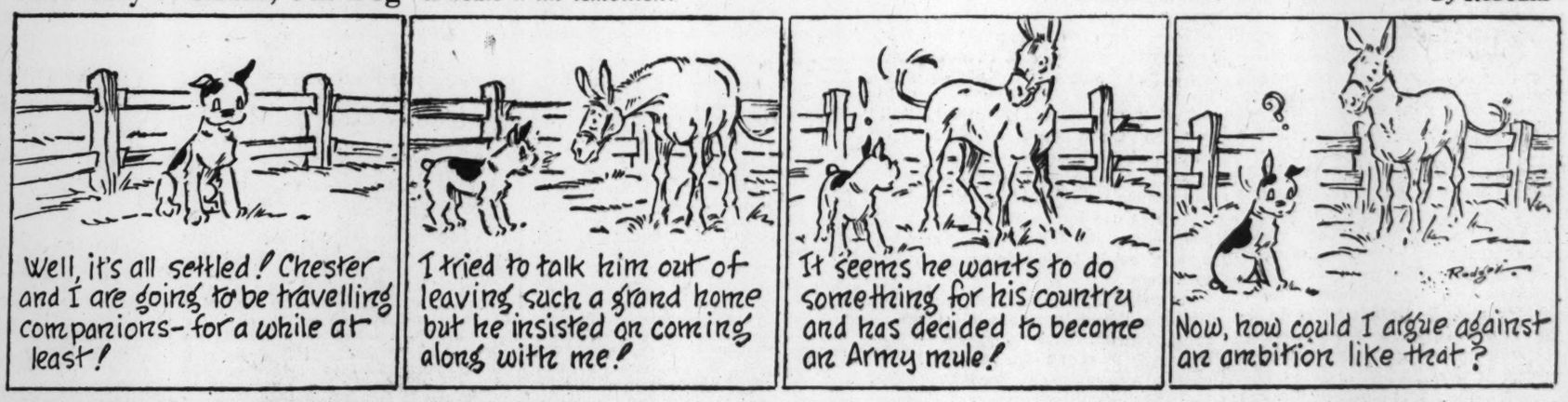
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Spinach for Victory*

By Le Pelley


ALL THIS TURNS OUT TO BE SPINACH !
THERE MUST BE TONS OF IT !!
SPINACH!
IT WOULDN'T BE PATRIOTIC NOT TO EAT WHAT WE GROW IN OUR OWN GARDEN !!
I SUPPOSE NOT..... OH ME...
WHEW... I GUESS I GOT INTO THIS DEFENSE A LOT DEEPER THAN I THOUGHT !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Mule With Ambition!*

By Rodgers


Well, it's all settled! Chester and I are going to be travelling companions- for a while at least!
I tried to talk him out of leaving such a grand home but he insisted on coming along with me!
It seems he wants to do something for his country and has decided to become an Army mule!
Now, how could I argue against an ambition like that?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Hold the Phone*

By The Hagers

"That's my tinoleum for the floor. But first," said Joe, "cement we'll pour."

The sticky job was started well When down below I heard a bell.

"You're wanted on the phone!" I cried. "I'll need some help then," Joe replied.

I quacked, as I gave him a jerk, "Joe Teal, you do stick to your work!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Soldier Pay—and Inflation

The House of Representatives, which has heard impassioned demands for wage ceilings and the control of inflation, voted Thursday, over the lone courageous dissent of Representative Wesley E. Disney of Oklahoma, to grant a substantial increase in pay to the largest group of persons working for a single employer or even a single industry in America—the armed forces of the United States.

As originally presented to the House, and as previously passed by the Senate, the bill to increase Army and Navy rates of pay especially in the lower grades would have been well justified. The schedule had been carefully studied out by a Senate subcommittee in conjunction with the War and Navy Departments. It began with an increase of 100 per cent—from $21 to $42 for a private at time of enlistment—and tapered off to present levels in the higher commissioned grades. But this was not enough for the lower House. It had to increase the increase.

It adopted an amendment proposed by Representative John E. Rankin of Mississippi to raise the base pay for the beginning ranks in the armed services to $50 a month instead of $42. Mr. Rankin, a leading advocate of the soldiers' bonus to veterans of the last war, made the rather surprising argument that to do this would prevent a bonus fight after this war. Of course it may be recalled that the Nation during and after that conflict provided war risk insurance, allowances to dependents, disability payments and an adjusted compensation, thinking to meet the service man's needs better than by an immediate lump sum payment.

Actually, the factor that will do most to win this war and to avert another bonus lobby after it is a change in the strain of political thinking. The adoption of the Rankin amendment bears all too clearly the earmarks of awareness of the approach of a congressional election.

If America earnestly desires—as doubtless it does—to make as full compensation as is possible to those who actually incur the wounds and bereavements of war, there are more direct and effective ways of accomplishing this purpose than by raising further the pay of every boy who dons a uniform regardless of whether he ever sees a firing line or spends the duration at a typewriter in a training camp headquarters.

Congress will wish, rightly, to provide fair allowances to family dependents as it becomes necessary to call more married men into the ranks. The present pay bill might very wisely require that part of the increase contemplated in the Senate schedule should be put aside to the soldier's credit at the end of the war. More and more attention should be given to making sure that adequate provision is made for men disabled in line of duty or for the families of those who make the final sacrifice.

The increase in cost of from $300,000,000 to $1,000,000,000, depending on the size of the Army, which has been added by the Rankin amendment, will have to come ultimately out of the same pockets it goes into. As a fillip to inflation it may add indirectly several times as much to the aggregate war bill which future producers, including the returned soldiers, will have to earn and pay. The pay schedule should be enacted as it came from the Senate, not as it has been impulsively raised by the House.

The thought that should animate every American today, whether in the armed service, in a munition factory, on a farm, at a store counter, or behind an office desk, is not how well he is to be paid but how much he can give toward defending freedom. If Americans win the war it will be by production and sacrifice, not by voting themselves bonuses.

We Need the Circus

"What has the war done to the circus?" they'll ask you.

Not a great deal, as far as we can see—except, of course, to fill up hundreds of seats with men in uniform and to make every performance practically a sell-out—if they mean the effect from a box-office standpoint.

From the sawdust side? Well, of course there's the grand finale, with the huge portrait of the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States hung in the center ring, surrounded by fireworks and pretty girls waving flags, while the band plays the national anthem. That's just to remind us of what our real job is, and that we've only been having an afternoon or an evening of relaxation.

Who says we don't need the circus? The movie, the symphony, the ball game have their place, but what can substitute for elephants and clowns and aerialists and trained horses and peanuts and pink lemonade?

The youngsters who used to pull the ropes and unload the trains and feed the animals seem to have disappeared. Their places have been taken by older men and mechanical devices. And girls replace them on the horses and in the pageants—and even in clown suits. But despite this loss (which is Uncle Sam's gain), the circus carries on. May it never become a war casualty.

A Timely Tribute

No more suitable tribute could be paid to the late Herbert C. Parsons, much loved Bay State social worker, known widely as the "father of the probation system," than the memorial award announced by the United Prison Association of Massachusetts to be granted annually in his name to the man or woman selected for outstanding achievement in the treatment and prevention of crime.

As a pioneer in probation, Mr. Parsons won fame in helping to establish a system of dealing with criminal offenders which today is generally recognized as a fundamental of any intelligent crime prevention effort. At one time he headed the National Probation Association. His efforts, however, were not limited to probation. He later turned his attention to the grass roots of crime—juvenile delinquency—where he made further contributions as director of many child welfare agencies.

In addition to honoring an outstanding citizen whose good works were manifold, the Herbert C. Parsons Memorial Award will serve to call attention to the constructive work of crime prevention being carried quietly on by hundreds of men and women.

Kerch—and Points West

Kerch is the first clang of the alarm clock. The Russian drive around Kharkov is the second. As the developing struggle on the Eastern Front settles into the reverberations of clamorous battles the peoples of the United Nations may awaken to the dangers—and opportunities—the next few weeks of the war present.

The Kerch Peninsula, leading straight toward the oil of the Caucasus, is the natural place for the Nazi's expected drive. But it seems to offer too narrow a front for a big-scale offensive, and the Russian move around Kharkov is designed to break in the German flank and thus forestall a pincers movement or broad supporting advance around the other side of the Sea of Azov. From that area the fighting is likely soon to be pressed by one or both sides along the whole front.

For the United Nations the great value of the Eastern Front is its 2,000-mile length and the Russian wealth of manpower which can threaten the Nazis if they weaken any part of it. Britain and America have been striving—at the risk of weakening other sectors—to make that front as strong in machines as men. They are hoping that Russian numbers, distances and courage will again block any decisive victory and keep the front active.

The British, with their commando raids and the R. A. F. sweeps—one of which cost nineteen bombers—have already opened a second front of sorts. But something much bigger is needed, and American forces, after nearly two years of training and equipping, should soon be ready to join in an offensive in Europe

As the fighting develops, and particularly if the Nazis should advance rapidly, Britain and America will increasingly awaken to the advantages of opening a second front. For if they feel that the risks of an invasion of France or Norway are too great when Germany is grappling with the whole strength of the Russian Bear, what will those risks be should the Eastern Front be broken or become static and partly quiescent?

British fliers, landing in Murmansk, were given a breakfast which included ham, bacon, eggs, potatoes, fish, and caviar. One can understand the ambitions of German tourists to visit the place.

Australia has prohibited stiff shirts for the duration and released thousands of workers for war duty. Now if the good old U. S. A. could only get rid of its stuffed shirts . . .

Our Readers Say—

Americans of Hungarian Extraction

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I express my deep appreciation for the article, "Glamour of Hungary Brought to America," by your staff correspondent, Mr. R. H. Markham, about the present attitude of Americans of Hungarian extraction.

In a time when group and private interests obscure many of these issues which have a great significance for the future of our country in her present fatal struggle, the competent and objective appraisal of the attitudes of the different nationality groups by Mr. Markham is a worthy accomplishment.

Nobody who has known his previous wonderful work in the Danubian countries will be surprised by the keen analyses of Mr. Markham. He has become not only a hero of the Bulgarians, but also the other national groups have acknowledged the truthfulness of his judgment.

His presentation of the Hungarian case has made a situation clear which was obscured by the maze of propaganda and selfish interests. On the one side he states very clearly that the overwhelming majority of the Hungarians in this country are absolutely loyal to the United States. On the other side he knows very well that a small group of intellectuals is still penetrated by the ideology of feudal Hungary and their main intention is the defense of the Hungary of Admiral Horthy, who, as an exponent of intolerant nationalism and of the interests of the big feudal estates, has made Hungary an ally of the Axis Powers.

As a former Hungarian citizen, who has fought for three decades for the democratization of my country, I feel the obligation of expressing my gratitude.

OSCAR JÁSZI,
Oberlin, Ohio — Oberlin College

"Liquor Among Fliers"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This is to register a protest, through you, to the letter which appeared in "Our Readers Say—" column, titled "Liquor Among Fliers." It is the most unfair and meaningless criticism I have yet seen about our armed forces.

I have been in the Army thirteen years, serving three years in Hawaii, and I have yet to see an officer of the Army or Navy drunk on duty.

If I were trying to explain the tragedy at Pearl Harbor I am certain I would not base my explanation on the fact that the Army and Navy forces there were suffering from a "hang-over." The Heroes of Pearl Harbor deserve more respect than that.

MARK M. GEBHART
Master Sergeant, U. S. Army
Inglewood, Calif.

To Prolong Use of Razor Blades

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reading the "Whisker Department" of "Prices and Your Purse," in The Christian Science Monitor recently I, too, was very much impressed by the different recommendations given for prolonging the life of razor blades. So I would be pleased to give my experience along this line. I have a razor whose blades are single-edged. A number of years ago I bought a little gadget from a street vendor which holds the blade tightly so that it can be stropped the same as the regular straight razor on the old-style horse hide stropper. The previous blade lasted just exactly eight years, to the month. I shave three times a week, 156 times a year and 1,248 times in eight years with the same blade. I am now using one which was new a year ago last March. It cuts as easily and as smoothly as it did the first time I used it. So I will not be causing Uncle Sam an inconvenience in steel shortage even if the present war should keep up years longer.

Detroit — WILLIAM J. GLISE

"War of Regeneration"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would like to submit the following as a suitable name for the present conflict: "The War of Regeneration."

The definition of regenerate is "to re-establish on a better basis." The world needs re-establishing on a better basis and until this happens, there will still be strife.

Chicago — HAROLD F. PETERSON

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Our War Motive: Passion or Patriotism?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Wars are won by the minds and hearts of people as well as by their combat forces on the fields of battle. The motives of war are either passions or patriotism. Our predatory enemies in the present World War, Hitler and Hirohito, are motivated by the passions of greed and hatred. Shall we oppose them upon that low, destructive plane or shall we motivate our forces upon the higher, constructive plane of patriotism? That is a decision we need to make consciously and definitely.

At the moment, no such decision has been made. Our efforts and forces are somewhat scattered and disunited from the lack of such an organizing and unifying method. The formulation of an organizing and unifying motive needs to be our first major objective. Antagonistic agencies and contradictory procedures are operating among us, managers of capitalistic, producing industries and leaders of organized labor are on antagonistic terms with each other. Political Washington is forcing upon us at home a government-regulated economy while permitting bureaucrats in Washington to dissipate Federal funds wastefully upon non-essential activities.

While we are laboring under this weakening disunity at home, our national enemies are compactly unified under military despotisms. And on account of their superior organization, they at present hold the balance of power over us. We are superior to them in supporting resources and in, yet unready, combat power. It is now essential to our success that we, without further delay, formulate a right motive by which to unify our agencies and powers. The passion motive might carry us to military success but it would be self-defeating in the end for it would fasten upon us a residue of moral poison.

The motive that we seek needs to satisfy the idealistic dreamer and the realistic doer; the rich and the poor, the high and the low; and of such quality that it brings out the best in all of us. It needs to be the motive of Washington and of Lincoln; and of our boys in Flanders Fields. It must be the motive of calm and loyal patriotism, the motive of principle. Let us refuse the rising clamor, to "Get mad," or "Remember Pearl Harbor, Wake, Guam, and Bataan; and get revenge."

An intelligent appraisal of our situation will give us sufficient grounds for an ethical and patriotic motive under which all may unite. Our national life is threatened and we must fight for self-preservation. That is sufficient without the spur of angry passions. If Hitler and Hirohito win, Christianity is doomed to become an outlawed religion, and we will be denied the freedom of religious worship. Our American way of life will be abolished, and we will become serfs under the iron rule of ruthless, foreign dictators. Our mothers, wives, sweethearts, and daughters will suffer the cruel fate of the women of France, Poland and other conquered nations of Europe. Is not the prevention of this catalogue of calamities a sufficient motive?

We can win the war, and we must, without an appeal to the self-poisoning passions of hate and revenge.

B. L. PHIPPS
San Francisco

It's an Ill Wind, Etc.—

IT'S NICE TO BE APPRECIATED AGAIN, ISN'T IT?
YES, I HAD BEGUN TO THINK HE HAD FORGOTTEN WHAT WE WERE SUPPOSED TO BE USED FOR—
PRESSING THE SAME OL' GAS PEDAL DAY AFTER DAY WAS GETTING A BIT MONOTONOUS—
I FELT THE SAME WAY ABOUT THE CLUTCH.
HOWEVER, I MUST CONFESS OUR LOAD SEEMS QUITE HEAVY AT TIMES—
YES, BUT I UNDERSTAND IT SHOULD GROW LESS AS TIME GOES ON—
BUT HAVE YOU NOTICED HOW MUCH MORE COMFORTABLE THE OLD HOUSE SLIPPERS FEEL?
I'LL SAY I HAVE — IN FACT I'M BEGINNING TO APPRECIATE A LOT OF THINGS THAT I USED TO TAKE FOR GRANTED!
Fitzpatrick

The Bookshelf

Keynote to Victory

VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC, by Alexander Kiralfy (New York: John Day. $2.75), is a candid analysis of the errors and omissions, diplomatic, legislative, and military, which have placed the United States in its present critical position in the Pacific.

There is a dispassionate discussion of the Pearl Harbor episode, which draws the conclusion that the success attained by the Japanese raid was not so much the fault of the local defensive establishment as it was that of the United States higher command and the public, who could not think of the Pacific in other than terms of distances so great as practically to preclude offensive action by the Japanese Navy, with the result that inadequate military facilities had been provided.

To the best of this reviewer's knowledge, the account of the not inconsiderable precautions which were being taken by the United States Navy on Dec. 7, 1941, in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands, and of the manner in which the Japanese air attack was projected, is the first accurate description that has been published of that episode.

* * *

It is brought out that Japan had the choice of projecting its campaign into Australasia and throughout eastern Asia by land except for short water jumps, or entirely by water. From an exhaustive examination of the factors involved, the deduction is made that Japan elected the water route, despite its inherent dangers, because it appeared to offer a quick and economical solution. The author believes it to have been an unsound decision.

There is a brief but interesting account of the development of the Japanese Navy, and surmises concerning the probable distribution of armor, type of armament, and employment of ships singly and collectively.

The inception and rise of the Japanese Air Force is similarly handled, and the possibilities of the bombing and torpedo planes are taken up in detail.

One of the most interesting features of the book is the information that has been assembled concerning the little known mandated islands, and the probable use Japan has made and will continue to make of them as long as they are in its possession.

The military features of the Philippine, Malayan, and Indonesian areas are considered in detail, as is the possibility of Japanese operations extending to India.

Japanese military strategy and the record of the campaign Japan has conducted to date are ably presented. There is a similar discussion of the alternatives open to the United Nations in ejecting the Japanese from the territory that has come under their control.

* * *

The author has some peculiar ideas concerning naval architecture, but there is meat for thought in his discussion of means of adapting makeshifts to tide over the shortcomings in material during the present emergency. He has no patience with inaction, and his thesis proposes an immediate offensive without awaiting the completion of a two-ocean navy.

The general strategy proposed in support of this theory is interesting, and there can be no denial of the premises that equipment must meet the needs of the undertaking and not the textbook, that tradition must be thrown to the winds, and that speed is the keynote to victory. In this connection the Japanese adage, "Slow (defensive) skill does not surpass unskilled quickness (offensive)," is worth consideration.

In support of the suggested strategy, an extensive presentation is made of the military and naval strengths and the geographic conditions involved. The reader must draw his own conclusions as to the methods suggested of carrying the war to Japan, without, however, losing sight of the fact that in this war audacity has carried many a seemingly impregnable stronghold.

F. L. O.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Richest People

The richest people are those who have made the right kind of investments within themselves, who have found "the diamond fields of the soul." While the poorest is often he who has put his whole faith in material things. It is the treasures that we lay up in the spirit that make all other treasures worth while. And what a wonderful truth it is that one cannot enrich his own spiritual life without enriching the whole of the society in which he lives.—*Progressive Opinion*, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Wide Horizon

French Press: Today's Plight

By Norton Webb

One reasonable deduction from the blowing up of the *Radio Paris* station and the cropping up of new clandestine leaflets is that they result in part from the growing exasperation of the French people with Nazi methods of suppressing, falsifying, coloring, or distorting information for public consumption.

The French people have no great facilities for secret radiocasting. But they fight on as best they can to express their famous spirit of forthright criticism and ingrained revolutionary tradition of free speech by continued publication of the underground newspapers and leaflets. A recent issue of the Franco-British publication, *Entente*, printed in London, gives some facts on the situation of France's newspapers today as a whole.

* * *

The clandestine newspapers have been going full blast in spite of Nazi hounding. Some are mimeographed and others very well printed with illustrations. *Le Feu* underscores its copy by proclaiming that fire is the "force of the French Revolution." *La France continue . . .* is proudly defiant; *Peuple de France!* calls the masses to action; *l'Université Libre* is the organ of a group of Sorbonne intellectuals; *Pantagruel* continues from prewar; *Les Petites Ailes* with confidential messages has a circulation of 100,000; *l'Ordre Nouveau . . . de la Servitude* chides the Nazis for their "new Europe"; *Vérité* has as its motto, "I hate lies that hurt." This paper is extremely well printed and boasts giving the French public what is omitted from the controlled press. "Frenchmen we are . . . Frenchmen we stay" is its motto. *Humanité* continues its Leftist propaganda from prewar days.

Vive la Liberté! proclaims the dissemination of uncensored information by free men. *La Voix de Paris* and *Valmy* (recently discontinued) are small sheets. Paul Simon, editor of the last named, recently arriving in London, said his paper received wide anonymous support from small bourgeois French people like stenographers, schoolteachers, young people and even priests who contributed money to oppose the invader. *Valmy* was given out, not sold. *Libération*, a clandestine paper supporting de Gaulle, is produced by Frenchmen having achieved the feat of co-ordinating their work in all parts of France in spite of the rigid zone line.

The Paris press continues under growingly severe and direct control of Nazi authorities headed by Hitler's agent, Otto Abetz, who, however, delegates most of his functions to the artful Nazi propagandist and author, Friedrich Sieburg. Present headquarters of the Nazi Propaganda Organization (*Propagandastaffel für Frankreich*) are in the former Pris-Unic building on the avenue des Champs Elysées, from where it wields unrestricted dictatorial powers over all forms of propaganda in France.

This Nazi bureau exercises an unmerciful check on all contributions to French papers that without exception cannot run more than four pages, one of which is daily written by the Nazis who also do all foreign commentaries, press resumés and release military communiqués as they see fit. No criticism of Germany or the regime is allowed, nor attacks on collaboration.

* * *

Nazi control of the French press has resulted in a tremendous drop in circulation of France's dailies. Public aloofness to the German-controlled Paris press is plainly shown by nine passengers out of ten on the Paris subway reading books instead of the local papers. The plight of France's provincial press is exemplified by *Le Phare* and *l'Ouest Éclair* of Nantes, where Breton journalists have proved so intractable that six German censors publish these papers.

Theoretically the press of Unoccupied France is "uncontrolled" by the Germans. But this is merely a pose and part of the Nazi technique to make Vichy appear as a free agent. Here Nazi control is achieved through French "collaborationists," who in turn exercise their grip on the press through the "Secretary-General for Information" today completely manipulated by the pro-Nazi Laval. This means in a general way that French newspapers of the unoccupied zone are more or less merely an echo of those in the occupied zone.

Vichy naturally has difficulties in finding "suitable" men for staffing French provincial papers. Honest journalism is practically impossible in France today. One cannot, however, be too harsh in judgment on the average French journalist. It is now well known many of these unfortunates beat the tyrant by writing stories with a double meaning.

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